

WELCOME TO OLD MCGILL

The Campus Of The Future



Editorial

Welcome

To-day a dangerous schism has developed between the University and the Community. The modern scholar and scientist instead of reaping respect and honour for having achieved so much in such a short period is looked upon as a colossal joke and given the dubiously complimentary title Egghead.

The trouble began with the comforting but entirely mythical philosophy that all men are created equal. Everyone is given a certain heritage at birth—beauty, ugliness, intelligence or the lack of it. We must survey the works of others without guile or malice even if their efforts surpass our fondest hopes and dreams. Otherwise we will never be at peace for there is always one better. If we fail to accept the guidance of those best endowed to lead us we will surely fall.

To-day you are not viewing our university but rather the trappings. If you but get a feeling of what we are trying to achieve at McGill then our time has not been spent in vain. Welcome.

Financial Problems of a University

By G. A. Grimson, Comptroller, McGill University

Most people do not realize that university tuition fees cover only a fraction of the total cost of educating the student. The growth of knowledge during the present century, particularly in the sciences, has added greatly to the cost of training young people to fill their places in the world of to-day. With the increase in knowledge and the resulting complexity of our civilization, it has become necessary for university teachers to specialize in a particular branch of knowledge and to spend many years in preparation before being fitted to impart their knowledge adequately to the students.

At present, tuition fees in the larger Canadian universities amount about one quarter of the total amount which is spent on instruction and research.

It has therefore become necessary for the universities to depend to an increasing extent on additional sources of revenue in order to continue their work of education. One such source is the government, and all universities, in a greater or lesser degree, receive government support.

Although total government support amounts to more than 40% of the combined revenues of all Canadian universities, it is extended in a much lesser degree to the private universities, of which

McGill is the outstanding example. It was the belief of the founder, James McGill, that the advancement of knowledge could best be fostered in an independent academic atmosphere. This tenet has guided the educational policy of McGill University to the present day, and has been largely responsible for placing McGill in its leading position among Canadian universities.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

This policy of freedom from outside control has resulted in financial problems which are peculiar to a private institution like McGill University. Lacking major government support, it has been necessary for the university to depend for financial aid on the generosity of public-spirited individuals and corporations. Funds for buildings, endowments for salaries of the professors, and gifts for teaching equipment and research have been contributed by far-seeing benefactors, and by business houses, and thousands of citizens during the very few public appeals which the University has made for assistance. Notwithstanding the generous support which the University has received from these sources, it has never been sufficient to provide for the adequate compensation of the teaching staff or for the de-

(Continued on page 9)

Convocation to Honour Seven

The Founder's Day Convocation takes place today at 3:45 P.M. in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium Armory and forms part of the "Open House" ceremonies. The guest of honour will be Dr. E. R. Steacie, President of the National Research Council of Canada.

Dr. Steacie, himself a graduate of McGill, will formally declare the campus and buildings of McGill open to the public in a brief address in front of the Arts Building at 12:30 P.M. and deliver the opening speech at the convocation.

Seven honorary degrees, L.D. and honoris causa, will be conferred on leading graduates who have each made distinguished contributions to the life of Canada.

Those to be honoured are Mr. Sidney Pierce, B.A. 1922, B.C.L. 1925, Deputy High Commissioner for Canada at London England; Mr.



Dr. Steacie

William A. Mather, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, B.

Sc. in Civil Engineering, 1908; The Honourable William B. Scott, Associate Chief Justice for the Province of Quebec, B.C.L. 1912; Mr. Eldon M. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick; Dr. Alfred T. Bazin, distinguished Montreal Surgeon, M.D.C.M. 1894; Dr. N. W. Phillo, retired Professor and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Dr. Steacie, B.Sc. 1923, M.Sc. 1924, Ph.D. 1926, and in 1953 the University awarded him the D.Sc. honoris causa.

From Open House Committee

Five years ago "Open House" was a vague idea in the minds of a small group of students. Today, as in 1953, this idea has been translated into an activity of enormous proportions.

Every student and faculty member has attempted to show you something of what they are doing at McGill, one of the greatest universities in the world. There are departmental exhibits, industrial demonstrations, national and international displays and offerings from every phase of a University's cultural life.

We are extremely proud of our University and its many and varied achievements. Therefore we consider it an honour to welcome you to McGill and present you with this opportunity to share our pride.

JAMES K. HUGESSON,
Chairman

The Heart of The Matter

By Ruth Roskies

You have seen McGill, and you think you know it. You have seen the buildings, the charts, the textbooks, the displays; you have attended the lectures, the debates, the performances and demonstrations. You think you know what McGill is, and yet you have been shown only the veins which carry the blood to the heart. The heart itself has eluded you.

For the heart of the campus is the student body, and in order to know and understand it, you must be with us for several weeks, preferably several years!

—As a freshman you would realize our fundamental seriousness. We have no hazing; no upperclassman will make you light his cigarette while standing on your head. Instead you will be introduced to McGill, just as you are being introduced today, but there would be student clubs and organizations bidding for your attention, and not faculty exhibits.

For every faculty there is a corresponding club — the mathematics club, psychology club, music club, German club and so on. There are also numerous activities in the extracurricular field. Every one of us has found the time for at least one hobby or pastime, and before you feel the pulse of our campus, you would have to find your own niche.

McGill is a microcosm of the cultural and athletic life of Montreal. In live theatre we have Players Club and the English Department productions to play the part of "Nouveau Monde". We have also the Red and White Revue, an exciting musical show, written, produced and directed by students. From chorus lines to weeping Casandras, you will find them on our campus.

Weekends provide an array of dances, football proms, and quieter, more private get-togethers. Our chamber music orchestra and visiting artists presented by SCOPE keep the egghead population satisfied; the annual Winter Carnival, the race for the blood donor trophy between the various faculties, and the fraternities provide the "real college spirit".

The McGill Daily, Forge, and private literary publications are plentiful, and like all youthful writing, decry the ills of the present and build the Utopian future. As a matter of fact, sheltered by the university's warmth, it would be very surprising if we did not conceive the ideal world. If you stayed here with us long enough, you too would be young enough for idealism.

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Officials Extend Welcome

Welcome to McGill University

If it were possible, I should like to shake hands personally with every visitor to Open House, but since that is not possible, either for me or for you, may I take the opportunity afforded by the MCGILL DAILY of saying how delighted everyone at McGill is that you are visiting the University. I hope you will enjoy every moment of your tour of inspection, for in a very real sense this is YOUR University.

It will not be long before McGill celebrates the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and

in all these years the citizens of Montreal have been its warmest supporters. In every time of emergency McGill has turned for help to the business organizations of Montreal and to all the members of this community. Montreal has never failed McGill. It is my earnest hope, and belief, that McGill will never fail Montreal and Canada.

I cannot close this brief message without a word of very sincere thanks to Mr. James Hugessen and his splendid staff of students who have worked so hard to organize Open House and to all the members of the staff in the teaching, the administrative, and maintenance departments who have prepared the exhibits, and the grounds, for your reception.

F. CYRIL JAMES,
Principal



Message From Graduates' Society President

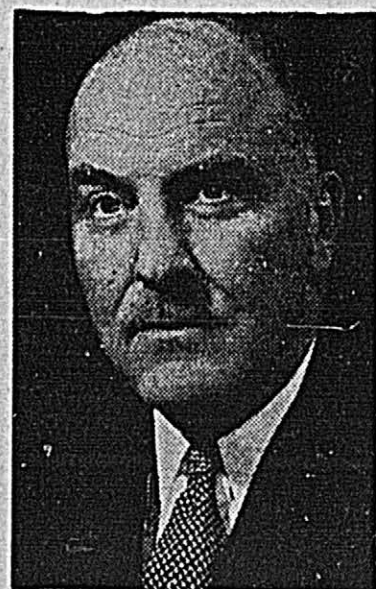
As President of the Graduates' Society, I would like to congratulate the students and staff of McGill University on their initiative and imigraion in organizing the second Open House to be held at the University.

I can think of no more important public relations undertaking than

to participate in the National Manpower Conference held at St. Andrews, N.B. At that time I said:

"I feel confident that our universities could get all the money they can properly absorb if industry can be awakened to their urgent needs. But if this is to be done there must be more and better liaison between the universities and industry. Each must get to know much more thoroughly than they do the problems of the other. A crying need, especially in this country is for some organization which can regularly bring industry and the universities together to talk about the future. How much mutual understanding exists today? Very, very little, if my experience in such matters is the rule. I seldom hear of any university or what is going on in it until they start a campaign for funds. After we make our subscription and it is acknowledged for income tax purposes a dark silence redescends until the next time."

It seems to me that no better means could be found to carry out my thought of a closer contact between universities and industry than by the steps you are taking to hold an Open House and invite the public at large to see what



to invite the public to have a look inside the University that so many of them must pass as they go about their daily affairs.

A short while ago I was invited

MCGILL COLLEGE DEAN

It is a good thing that the University should, from time to time, play host, through the medium of which it is a part. A University 'Open House' to the community does not exist in a vacuum. Its values come, in part at least, from outside itself; being in the long run, rependent upon what its supporters (public or private) want i.e. on their philosophy or idea of the good, and on what its supporters can do i.e. on their resources.

It has been said that "universities should be used, primarily, as places in which people who will one day run the country finish

their education"—a remark which, of course, does not mean that all those who are now in universities are at all equipped to run the country or that any newly-fledged graduate should expect to step straightaway into a position of responsibility. My point is that universities have not always been necessary for this purpose. One hundred and fifty years ago, a good family could, of itself, by means of a tutor and of travel, provide the material of such an education. Today, the University is left to do this. It offers the most spacious

(Continued on page 5)



On behalf of the students of McGill may I extend a warm and sincere welcome to you who are visiting our University today.

Your visit, we hope, will be an interesting and fruitful one. The exhibits and displays which you will witness have been made possible through the arduous efforts of hundreds of students and members of the Faculty. Our wish is that through your brief introduction you will begin to share with us the pride and enthusiasm which we feel towards McGill.

goes on behind those so-called "ivy-clad walls. May your Open House be eminently successful in every respect. You are doing, as undergraduates, a magnificent task for McGill, which I hope you will continue to do as members of the Graduates' Society long after you have obtained your degrees.

Douglas W. Ambridge, B.Sc. '23,
President Graduates' Society.

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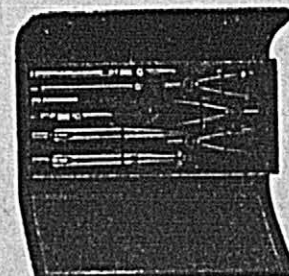
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A History of Old McGill

Macdonald College, founded in 1905 by Sir William Macdonald, has in the past fifty-ones years produced many dedicated men and women in the fields of teaching, agriculture and homemaking. Today 800 students are enrolled in the college, 350 in the School for Teachers, 218 in Agriculture and 94 in Household science. Five hundred of these students are residents.

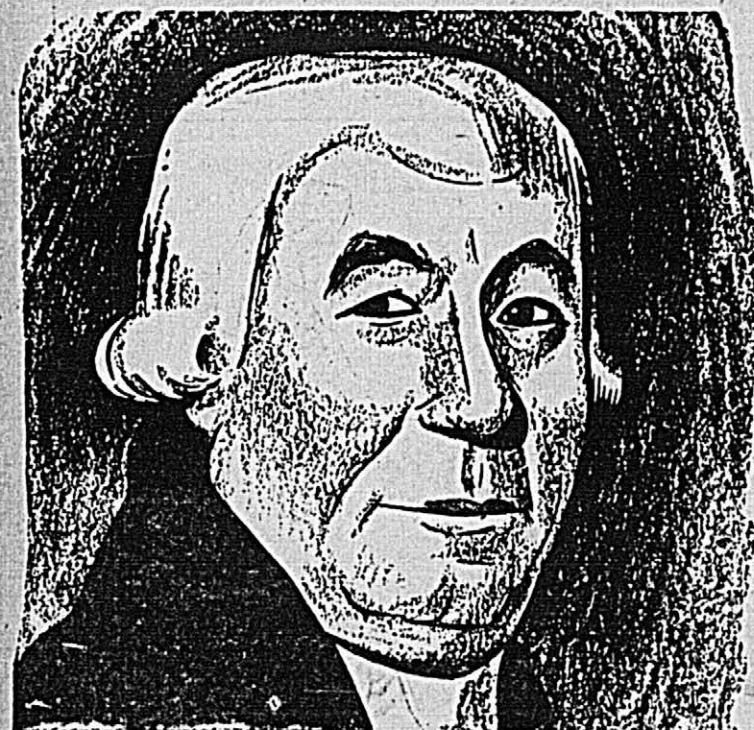
Sir William Macdonald was born in 1831 in Prince Edward Island as the son of a prominent political and social figure. After a disagreement with his father, he came to this province where, in 1849 he worked in a counting house.

The Macdonald and Brothers Co., formed ten years later by Sir William and his brothers in Montreal, proved to be a successful business enterprise. Consequently he moved to Sherbrooke st., a few steps from McGill University and in time became active in university affairs. He donated large sums to further the progress of the young institution.

In 1883 Sir William was elected to the university's Board of Gov-

ernors and in 1914 he became the chairman and chancellor of the Board. The philanthropist died at the age of 86 in June 1917.

While active in university affairs, Sir William saw the lack of proficiency in what he termed the basic national institutions: teaching, agriculture and homemaking. Joining forces with Dr. James Robertson, the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, re-



JAMES MCGILL

gan the Macdonald-Robertson movement. From this was born the idea of establishing a school where students could be trained for those sadly-neglected professions.

Outstanding Macdonald events throughout the years include: conferring the first B.S.A. degrees in 1911, formation of the Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni in 1919 and the Golden Key Society in 1947.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Last year the college held its semi-centennial June 3 and 4 bringing together more than 2000 graduates and friends. In honour of Dr. Brittain's retirement, the men's residence was christened Brittain Hall. At this time George

115 in teaching, 62 in household science and 38 in agriculture. Dr. James Robertson, the first principal, resigned in 1910 and was replaced by Mr. D. C. Harrison who held office until 1926. The long vacant position of Dean and Vice-principal of the College was filled in 1934 by Dr. W. H. Brittain.

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PERMANENT OFFICES

The Graduates' Society moved into its first permanent office in 1918 and since then it has grown into everything that its founders would have wished. It's five main functions are 1) Class organization, 2) Reunions, 3) Branch Organization, 4) The McGill News, 5) The Alma Mater Fund. The first four are to keep graduates in touch with each other and the University, and the fifth, The Alma Mater Fund, is to encourage annual giving to the University, by graduates. The Society now has three representatives on the Board of Governors.

opened its doors to 215 students, Dion of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations assumed the position of Dean and Vice-principal of the college.

Macdonald College in 1905 consisted of the Chemistry, Main and Biology buildings and students' residences. Soon the Agricultural and Poultry buildings were added. 1946 saw the addition of the Agricultural Engineering Building and a year later, the Glenaladale Terrace.

The History of The Graduates' Society

The Graduates' Society was founded to try and keep graduates all over the world in touch, both with the University and with the friends they made there.

It must have been nearly one hundred years ago that a group of doctors started the Society, to "... bind the graduate more closely together and to their Alma Mater; and to afford them the means by united effort of more effectually promoting the interests of the University."

54 BRANCHES

Surely none of them could have visualised the Society as it is as a hundred years later with thousands of members and 54 flourishing branches across Canada, the United States and many other countries. Its path wasn't always an easy one in those early days, and several times the Society nearly completely disappeared, but it never quite died.

The theme that ran through the early meetings was that of encouraging among graduates a growing interest and concern in the welfare of McGill; a willingness to give financial help; a pride in keeping high academic standards at the University; and a wish for graduates to be represented on the Board of Governors.

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The University Coat of Arms



The red and white flags over the Arts Building and the Currie Gymnasium are the McGill University flags. The coat of arms from which it is adapted is the internationally recognized symbol of McGill. As with many such traditions, it is a bond with the University's past. Here is its story:

The Patent of Arms for the University was granted by the Garter-King-at-Arms in 1922 and provided for a coat of arms which is heraldically described as follows: "Argent three Martlets Gules, on a chief dancelle of the second, an open book proper garished or bearing the legend, 'In Domino Confido' in letters Sable between two crowns of the first motto: 'Grandescunt Alia Labore'."

The three red martlets on a silver ground are taken from the arms of the McGill family, although the colours have been reversed, and the words on the open book, "In Domino Confido" (In God I Trust), were originally a personal motto. The open book itself, which is naturally drawn and trimmed in gold, is the heraldic symbol of an institution of learning, while the three peaks at the top of the lower part of the shield represent the three mountains of Montreal. The silver crowns on either side of the book refer to the royal name of the city and are composed of fleur-de-lis to suggest its French origin. The University motto, "Grandescunt Alia Labore" may be translated, "By work all things increase and grow."

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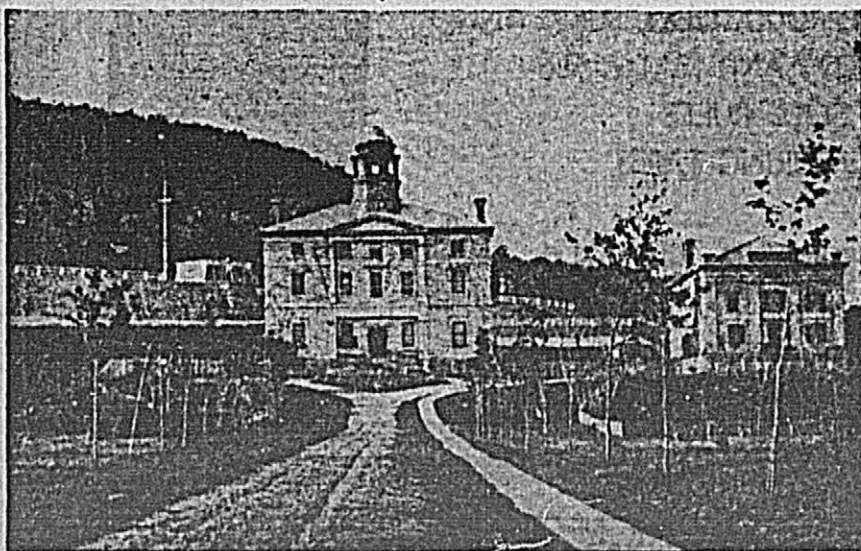
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THE ARTS BUILDING AS IT looked in 1860. It was one of McGill's first buildings, erected on the central avenue surrounded by spacious lawns and trees.

Famous Men Live On In McGill History

Sir William Peterson

Sir William Peterson was chosen to succeed Sir William Dawson in 1895. A classic scholar from Edinburgh, previously principal of University College Dundee, Peterson left his family to come to McGill.

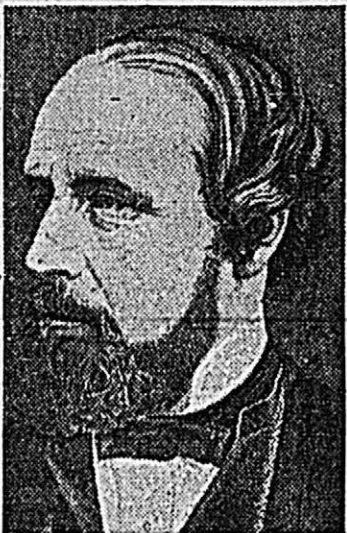
During the Great War, he gave all his strength and the strength of the university for the war. He sorrowed for the sacrifice of young

Sir William Dawson

It is difficult to believe that McGill University once consisted of "two blocks of unfinished buildings standing amid a wilderness of rubbish."

These words were written by a man to whom every student at McGill today owes infinite appreciation, Sir William Dawson. Not only a material benefactor, he was also one of the college's greatest sources of intellectual and spiritual inspiration.

Although Sir William was Principal of McGill for thirty-eight years, starting in 1855, he preferred to regard himself as a teacher rather than an administrator. Throughout



this time he held the chair of geology, and during the earlier years of the University, he volunteered to give lectures covering all the sciences of nature.

In 1855, when Dawson began his principalship, there were only three faculties; Law, Medicine, and Arts. A few years later, through Dawson's initiation, courses were offered in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, ethnology, palaeontology, and zoology. He also undertook the unpaid duties of University Librarian, Curator of the University Museum, and general supervisor of improvements to the campus.

Today the student is reminded of Dawson in connection with the Administration building.

McGILL COLLEGE...

(Continued from page 3)
circumstances which the student can meet and its travelling fellowships and scholarships are the modern democratic equivalent of the 18th century Grand Tour.

Because our society now places the responsibility for training, in virtually all fields of endeavour, on universities, the latter's relations with the community which supports them, and which they serve, is now closer than it has ever been in the history of man; and, if for no other reason, it is a good thing that Community and University should meet in 'Open House'.

Sir Edward Beatty

"In virtue of his high character and distinguished abilities he is unquestionably one of the greatest

life and drove himself relentlessly, as if in compensation.

In 1919, he was stricken with apoplexy and died several years later in England. Sir William Peterson was a selfless man, sacrificing his happiness to the needs of others.

living Canadians and one of the most influential...," said the Toronto Star of Sir Edward Beatty, past President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who in 1921 became Chancellor of McGill University.

Blunt and informal he gave continuously of his time, thought, and money as witnessed by scholarships which he endowed.

A very busy man, when Sir Edward was forced by ill health to

Sir Arthur Currie

Sir Arthur Currie, a Canadian World War I leader, became principal of McGill in 1920. Controversy arose at his appointment and his lack of academic qualifications were criticized.

However his success was startling. To quote Sir Andrew McPhail,

give up many of his positions, he refused to give up McGill and he died as its Chancellor on 1943.

"In no time he mastered every detail, with thoroughness that astonished even those who had spent a lifetime within the walls."

After thirteen years as principal he was suddenly stricken with brain illness and died on Nov. 30th, 1933. Stephen Leacock wrote of him "In the sound of the martial music... his soul might hear the shuffling feet of his dusty professors."

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By Savah E. Snell, Asst. Warder

With thirteen hundred women pursuing degree courses at the University today and a woman's admission into any Faculty or School her unchallenged prerogative, it is difficult to visualize the McGill scene without red-blazered co-eds streaming back and forth from the campus to Royal Victoria College. Yet eighty-five years ago this month, when Principal Sir William Dawson addressed the first meeting of the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal with words of encouragement for their aim to further women's education, classes for women at McGill were thirteen years away. Even then, in 1884, when the Empire-builder Donald A. Smith, later Lord Strathcona,

gave the University funds to provide a "Special Course for Women" in the Faculty of Arts, the thirty pioneers who enrolled (fifteen of whom proceeded toward a Degree) attended lectures in rooms in the Redpath Museum, quite apart from their brother students.

While their presence at McGill was cause for controversy, the first "Donaldas" succeeded in proving to the Board of Governors that they were capable of pursuing the regular undergraduate curriculum and Strathcona, long recognized as a wise investor, donated part of his fortune to the women of Canada in the form of the Royal Victoria College.

Forty-three undergrads in Arts and Music, fifty-one partial students, and ten graduate students attended the first session of the College in 1899-1900, eight of them being resident in the building. Strathcona was High Commissioner to London at that time, so the formal opening of the College was delayed until November 1, 1900. Besides the thousand guests the Founder had invited to the occasion, thousands more from the city thronged Sherbrooke Street to watch the Governor-General, Lord Minto, unveil the statue of Queen Victoria at the entrance. (Admittedly, "our Vickie" had a few impromptu glances at Union Avenue when students prematurely unveiled her to celebrate successes in the Boer War, but November 1 is the date we consider her to have first started gazing benignly over the R.V.C. girls.)

The first twenty-five years of the College were well-filled with pagentry, for the R.V.C. Assembly Hall, the largest on the campus, was the scene of the University Convocations. Honourary Degrees were conferred here upon the Duke

and Duchess of York (later King George V and Queen Mary) and William Howard Taft (ex-President of the U.S.A.). It was in this historic hall also that Rudyard Kipling addressed the McGill student body (and the R.V.C. girls had to sit together in the balcony while the men and special guests occupied seats on the floor of the hall).

In 1922 when the College received its Royal Charter, it was already beginning to out-grow its premises. The extravagance of the previous era was curtailed, and it was no longer considered necessary for each student to have a bed room and a sitting room; the rule became one girl per room, and students registered in Partial courses were not guaranteed residence in the building.

In 1931 the West Wing of the building was added to increase the residence area; more students became interested in the diverse curriculum the University offered in Arts, Science and Commerce, and as R.V.C.-ers overflowed to the McGill campus, classrooms were converted into lounge, library and medical facilities for non-residents.

1948 saw women in every faculty of the University, including fifteen in Engineering and Architecture, and 77 of the 1099 in the increasing popular course of Physical and Occupational Therapy. It also saw the construction of the East Wing which, completed in '49, doubled the residence accommodation to its present 300 students. The gymnasium which, according to the McGill announcement of 1908 held (among other things) "a remedial gymnastic course... arranged for students who are physically unfit for the ordinary class-work, and for students with spinal-curvature," was converted into a cafeteria for non-resident students. Classrooms totally disappeared to extend the dining hall and enlarge the Women's Union facilities.

Today, the large grey stone building is a permanent fixture in the hearts of its many students and teachers. Those who know the closeness of ties to R.V.C. are not surprised to hear that a graduate student flies from home and family, chose the R.V.C. Drawing

Room as the scene of her Wedding Reception last spring. Madame Furness, recently retired after many years as a McGill professor, delights an R.V.C. audience when she described her wedding in the "old" Drawing Room, two generations ago.

While these incidents are cited to show the uninitiated the true warmth that lies within those walls where five charming educators have cheerfully born the weighty title of "Warden", pride in the Royal Victoria College is reflected in the thousands of her graduates who have taken their places in society as intelligent educated women; teachers in schools the world over, doctors, dentists, lawyers and business women, quietly fulfilling the visions of Strathcona to make the finest higher education available to the women of Canada.

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Cosmopolitan Canadian College

It was in the fall of 1923 that the late Professor W.T. Waugh expressed amazement that there was not a single Jones in the freshman history class of nearly 300 students. History was then a compulsory subject at McGill for all first year students. There were Welsh students in the class of course. Indeed though the total enrolment was less than three thousand, McGill even then was very cosmopolitan. Today we think of her as being the most cosmopolitan university in Canada and one of the most cosmopolitan in the world. The very name university demands universality. No branch of knowledge, learning or science is the monopoly of any race or nation. It is one thing however, to concede this in the abstract, it is quite another to see the fact illustrated in the class room and in the laboratory.

Just how cosmopolitan McGill is, it is difficult to determine exactly. The I. B. machine automatically calculates the number of students who give their home address as China, India, New Zealand and others. But many overseas students give a Montreal or Canadian home address. Similarly the host of new Canadians are, so to speak, buried among the native born. They are fully Canadian, but they bring with them a rich native cultural heritage which contributes to our cosmopolitan nature. In some classes in Engineering over 50% of the students do not speak English or French as their native tongue. Probably, therefore, one student in four or five was not born in

Canada. We should not, of course, make too much of the accident of birth, but to realize that the winner of a University Scholarship, may be, and often is, from some far distant and little known country is a very wholesome experience. Here is convincing evidence that intellectual prowess knows no distinction of class, religion or race. It should make us more humble, on the one hand, in regard to our assumptions of Western superiority and on the other proud that we belong to such a fellowship of learning as McGill.

National pride may be pricked to argue that students from overseas must come from wealthy homes and therefore have more leisure to pursue their studies, whereas so many native born Canadians must earn their way through college. This is however, not true. Many Canadians work and save heroically to fulfill their dreams of learning and profession-

al qualifications. New Canadians have also an enviable record for self-sacrificing devotion to the pursuit of knowledge, but the proportion of able and sometimes outstanding "foreign students" who have to make every penny squeak is also very high.

There is a certain justifiable pride in belonging to a cosmopolitan fellowship, if we are contributing to mutual understanding, but one of the healthiest aspects

(Continued on page 12)



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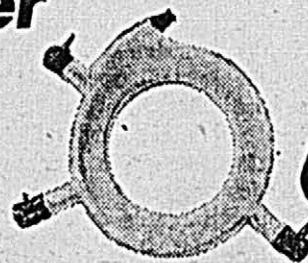
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A Macdonald College Report

By
Rr. H. G. DION

Dean of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College

Macdonald College is that part of McGill University, situated at Ste. Anne de Bellevue in the western portion of the island of Montreal, which discharges the educational function of the University in the fields of Agriculture, Household Science and Teacher Training. The College is organized on the basis of three schools devoted to these subjects, that is the Faculty of Agriculture, The School of Household Science and the School for Teachers.

Macdonald College had its beginning fifty-one years ago, when Sir William Macdonald became convinced of the need for adequate facilities for instruction for the farm, the school and the home. He built the College essentially as it stands today, endowed it, and presented it to McGill.

Each school has a degree course based on four years training leading to the degrees of B.Sc., Agr., B.Sc. H.Ec. and the School for Teachers, as part of McGill's Institute of Education, is now offering the B. Ed. In addition, shorter, more practical courses are offered in Agriculture and Home Economics to those

interested directly in farming and in household skills and arts; and in the School for Teachers the one and two year courses leading to teaching certificates for the Protestant schools of the Province are offered.

CONTINUAL EXPANSION

Macdonald was originally a College of about 250 students, and was continually expanded and now has a total enrollment of about 700 of whom 350 are in the School for Teachers. Of major importance on the campus are the post-graduate students doing research in agricultural science, numbering about 60.

Macdonald has for many years trained more Ph.D. students than all other Canadian Agricultural Colleges combined and, in consequence, has many of its graduates in research and teaching positions throughout Canada and the United States — indeed all over the world.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

McGill's Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald is unique in that it is the only privately endowed non-State supported agricultural faculty in North America, all other such institutions being part of provincial or state universities.



Dr. H. G. DION

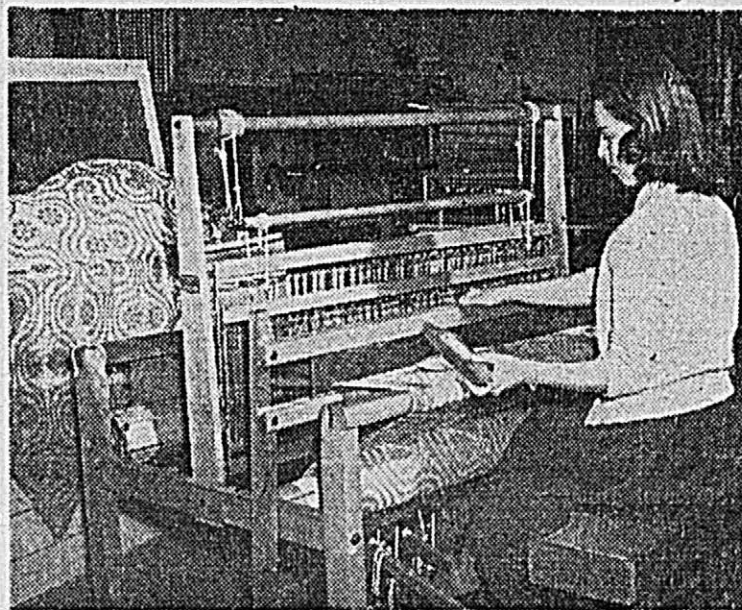
Expansion on the campus thus far has, with minor exceptions, been accomplished by moving into basement space originally not designed for use. During the last ten years this space has been developed to the utmost.

We anticipate very large increase in our enrollment in the next few years and our facilities are at present inadequate. Approximately

100 students commute from Montreal by bus each day, since our residences cannot house them, in spite of the fact that an additional dormitory, badly needed for office and laboratory space, has been provided on the third floor of the Administration building. Many students live out, in addition, either in Ste. Annes or in the neighboring town of Baie d'Urfee.

Our immediate hopes are for the construction of a 200-bed women's residence, which will liberate the dormitory space for readjustment of office and laboratory space to meet the needs of our students, and will also largely do away with the need for commuting, unless, of course, our members increase too rapidly. Our present estimates indicate that the new residence will be fully occupied by the time it is completed — we hope in the Fall of 1958.

The moderate nature of this expansion program may be appreciated, when it is realized that in the School for Teachers alone one estimate indicates the need for 1000 teachers a year by 1965. This represents approximately a 400% increase over the 1955-56 graduation figure.

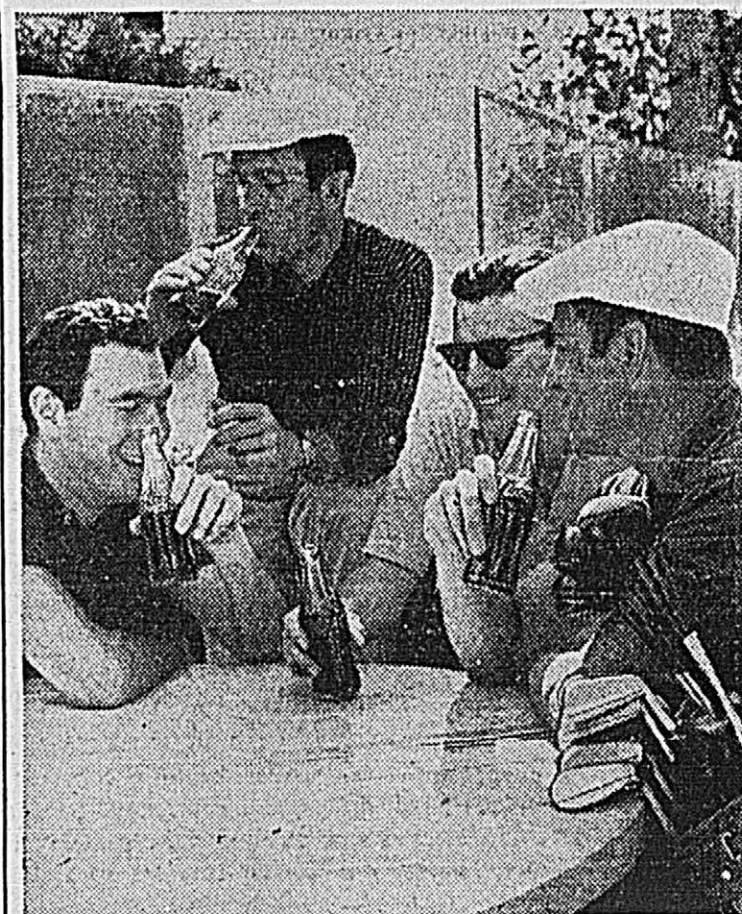


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A History of The College

In 1913 Montreal was a town that huddled down by the river, surrounded by an old stone wall. A mile from town, lived a Scottish fur baron on a large wooded estate. This was the origin of McGill. The fur baron, James McGill died and left his estate "for the purpose of education and the advancement of learning in this province". This was thought to be a rather far-fetched idea because the booming, French-speaking trading town scarcely had time for an institute of learning, much less an English speaking one.

Fourteen years later, however, the estate became a university, complete with a Royal Charter, and twenty students enrolled. Financial need blocked improvement and expansion, in the early years, even forcing the college to sell the land below Sherbrooke for fuel; when that money gave out the embryo college was driven into the town for warmth.

1855 brought relief from this desparate state of affairs with the arrival of Sir William Dawson, one of McGill's greatest men, as principal. He succeeded against overwhelming odds in moving the college back into the two original buildings, and in renovating them. Later he was able to capture the interest of such men as Molson, Redpath and the greatest benefactor of McGill, Sir William Macdonald, who financed the museum, the library, the Engineering and Physics buildings, among others.

By 1893, the fiftieth anniversary of McGill, the worst seemed to be over. The dream of James McGill, so impractical in his own

era, was fast becoming a necessary and essential part of the ever-broadening community.

SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

Though Dawson retired, the progress and enthusiasm which he had sparked remained alive under his successor, Sir William Peterson. Lord Strathcona provided an opportunity for women's education, and even a residence for them. Macdonald gave Chemistry and Mining Buildings in 1898, and Macdonald College for teaching, Domestic Science, and Agriculture in 1907. This proved a bad year however, with two fires within eight days, which destroyed the Engineering and Medical buildings.

The situation was saved once more by Macdonald and Strathcona without whom McGill would not be here today. The university is an enduring tribute to their

unfailing aid, and imagination. In fact Macdonald spent more than twelve million dollars on gifts to college.

WAR RECORD

The war came. Principal Peterson gave his university to the war effort in every way. It has been written "McGill's war record tragic but glorious is one of her proudest possessions". This is due greatly to his selfless attitude which inspired many of his pupils to give their all.

In 1920 Sir Arthur Currie became principal, and the Percival Molson stadium, in memory of a young McGill graduate killed in the war, was opened. Better days lay ahead. McGill expanded physically, but more important still, it developed as a breeding ground of ideas.

(continued on page 20)

Open House Ushers In Fund

Open house weekend, when thousands of parents and friends see what McGill is doing to give Canada the engineers, scientists, technologists, teachers and leaders she needs, appropriately enough will usher in the McGill Fund — 1956.

Tuesday, October 9 till the 14th are the dates of the public appeal for the McGill Fund, although work through the pace-setting and advance gifts committees has been going on since early summer. The goal of McGill's first appeal for capital funds since 1948 is \$6,000,000. The money will be used to finance five building projects urgently needed if the university is to accommodate the greater numbers of young men and women coming up through the high schools of the Province.

Immediate Problem

With this new building program to be made possible by the McGill Fund, McGill is making ready to welcome 9,500 students within the next 10 years. Of these, some 7,500 will come from the Province of Quebec; at the same time it will be possible to keep the present ratio of students who come from other parts of Canada, many bound to McGill by family ties.

Here are the five building projects required to meet the vital undergraduate problem, and their estimated costs:

1. TO TRAIN ENGINEERS IN AN EXTENSION and modernization of the Macdonald Engineering and Workman Buildings, to be constructed on adjoining land at University and Milton streets \$1,500,000
2. FOR BETTER UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING in Arts and Science through an extension of Dawson Hall and a complete modernization of the old Biological Building \$1,500,000
3. TO TRAIN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS in new teaching laboratories and classroom space for the faculty of medicine; a new building on Pine avenue that will ultimately become the Medical Sciences Centre \$1,650,000
4. TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR TEACHERS through provision of additional living quarters and classroom space at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue \$500,000
5. TO TRAIN BUSINESS LEADERS through an addition to Purvis Hall for the School of Commerce \$850,000

These five projects, and the fund-raising program to provide for them, may be called the second part of the first stage of an over-all program, the first part of which was provided by the 1948 campaign. As the major pamphlet, "McGill... for Canada's Future" issued by the McGill Fund headquarters states:

"The Students' Union is wholly inadequate for the social and recreational needs of the present undergraduates.

"The need for additional student living quarters on the campus must also be given high priority in the immediate future.

"The question of acquiring and keeping competent teachers is always present...

"In the longer view, action must shortly be taken to provide at McGill two great centres of post-graduate studies: an Institute of Technology comparable to those to be found in the United Kingdom and the United States, but not now available in Canada, and an advance centre for post-graduate medical studies.

Personal Canvass

By personal canvas, gifts are being sought from corporations, individual friends of McGill and parents of students. Many of these prospects are also McGill graduates who have been giving annually through the growing Alma Mater Fund. This fall certain of them will be approached for capital gifts as well.

This support on the part of graduates, governors, faculty and students is an encouraging guarantee of the Fund's success. General chairman R. E. Powell and several of his committee leaders know McGill's needs at first hand, as members of the university's board of governors. They include the chairman and vice-chairman of the management committee, J. A. Fuller and Colin W. Webster, and chairmen of the personal gifts, corporate gifts and university gifts committees: Henry G. Birks, T. R. McLagan and J. A. deLalanne.

The message of McGill's urgent need to modernize and expand its facilities has been carried by more than a dozen faculty heads and members, last month and this, to a vast radio audience and hundreds of service club members. This comprises two special Fund activities. The first is the "McGill University Program" on radio station CFCF (dial 600) every Sunday at 12.30 p.m. bringing "the fascinating sounds of McGill at work" through interviews with Dr. Ewen Cameron, registrar T. H. Matthews, Kathleen Clynes about her "Bookmobile", Dr. E. W. Crampton of Macdonald College and Dr. Stuart Foster of the Radiation Laboratory.

Financial Problems of a University

(continued from page 2)

development of an orderly program of necessary expansion to keep pace with the increase in knowledge and demand for education. The financial history of McGill is the record of continuous struggle to keep the University operating and growing in a world of ever-rising costs.

NEXT DECADE VITAL

The financial problems of McGill University will be greatly aggravated by the increase in student enrollment which will take place during the next ten years. It is reliably estimated that the number of students applying for admission to universities in Canada will double by 1965. This estimate is based on actual population statistics which cannot be doubted, and the rising proportion of young people seeking a university education. The forthcoming demand for university training must be met to the fullest extent possible if our young people are to receive adequate preparation for the future. McGill, as the only large English speaking university in the Province of Quebec, faces a special problem in providing the facilities which will be necessary if a large propor-

tion of these future students are not to be denied the opportunity of obtaining university education reasonably close to their homes.

COMPETITIVE SALARIES

The present appeal for capital funds is intended to provide only the minimum of new building space which will be required to meet, to a partial extent, the problem of increased student enrollment during the next few years. The salaries of an expanded teaching staff, even at the level of those now being paid, and the cost of operating the additional buildings, will require a substantial increase in revenue.

The competition with industry and other universities, which will become keener during the period of expansion, will make it necessary to raise teaching salaries in order to reduce the wide gap which now exists between the average level of university salaries and those for comparable positions in industry. These factors present a financial problem of first magnitude which will be very difficult to meet.

It is suggested that the cost of higher education for the future leaders of commerce and

industry, in excess of the revenue from tuition fees and government grants, be regarded as a necessary business expense or investment.

General recognition of this principle, and its translation into action in the form of regular financial support of the University to the necessary extent, will permit McGill to develop with confidence the educational facilities which are needed to meet the challenge of increased student enrolment.

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McGill Publications Reflect Varied Student Interests

No issue of the McGill Daily on the occasion of Open House '56 would be complete without some mention being made about publications in the University. In an institution as large as McGill, it is essential that the general public as well as the student body be kept well informed at all times as to what is being done within its walls. To perform this service adequately the University officials puts out three official publications annually, while students are responsible for creating many others.

The main source of official information concerning McGill University is the Calendar. This consists of the individual announcements of each faculty in addition to details concerning School Certificate examinations, scholarships, bursaries and loan funds, the French Summer School, and finally the numerous

Extension courses. Each faculty announcement lists entrance requirements, fees, courses offered, members of the staff, and other vital details.

The Annual Report of the Principal is an official source which serves greatly to enlighten the public as to what has been accomplished throughout each session at the University. This publication, distributed with the permission of the Governor General of Canada, gives detailed reports by the deans of the faculties, accurate breakdowns of the student population, a listing of the teaching and administrative staffs, and the financial record of the year. Both this Report and the University Calendar may be obtained at the Registrar's office in Dawson Hall.

The third publication of the University is *The McGill News*. This is a quarterly magazine published by the Graduates' Society specifically for graduates of the University, and it contains general information about McGill.

STUDENT EFFORTS

Student publications in the University are more numerous than the official ones, and their purposes are greatly varied. The McGill Daily, it's obvious it is hoped, is the campus newspaper, and naturally is the most extensive student effort. Its history and purpose are described fully elsewhere on this page.

'Old McGill', the school annual, is the only permanent annual pictorial record which is made of the events, student activities, and graduates at McGill. As such it is treasured by many as a remembrance of their college days. The Yearbook is a constant reference in contacting old colleagues, and is often the only medium through which the friends and relatives of out of town students can learn of McGill. 'Old McGill', published and financed by the Students' Society, was first published in 1898, and has been a permanent fixture ever since.

CAMSJ JOURNAL

There are many other publications of importance. The organ of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes, the C. A. M. S. I. Journal is published at McGill. The journal maintains contact with other medical schools, and each of its issues is a comprehensive survey of various aspects of medicine, as they affect medical students and internes.

The McGill Medical Journal, founded in 1931, is published four times a year by the medical undergraduates. Encouraging student articles on the historical, humorous and technical aspects of medicine,

it also receives valuable contributions from faculty members and visiting speakers. The journal reaches medical students, physicians and leading medical libraries throughout the world.

DENTAL REVIEW

Published semi-annually by the Dental Society is the McGill Dental Review which came into existence in 1934. Aiming to stimulate literary endeavour within the Dental Undergraduate Society, it contains subjects of cultural and dental interest to the undergraduates. The alumni list is published once a

year to help the graduate members keep track of each other.

HANDBOOK

At registration time all students receive what is generally referred to as their 'Bible', this being the McGill Handbook. The reason for its nickname is that it contains a large amount of invaluable information and guidance.

Armed with all the publications mentioned in this article, it is doubtful that one would have any trouble in locating some fact concerning McGill University as past, present, or even future.

Modern Library Houses Valuable Collections

The McGill University Library School has been a beehive of activity for the last two weeks. Thirty-five students arrived to take the Bachelor of Library Science one year course on September 17th. All are university graduates and hold B.A. or B.Sc. degrees. Several have M.A.s or other advanced degrees. They hail from all provinces from Halifax to Vancouver. One comes from the United States and one from Northern Ireland.

Students

On October 1st eleven more students arrived to take the Master of Library Science course. These students already hold B.L.S. degrees and have been employed in important library positions for several years. This is the first year that the M.L.S. course has been given and it seemed like old home week when the students assembled in the Director's office for refreshments late Monday afternoon. They were delighted with the beautiful new accommodation which the Library School now has on the top floor of the Redpath Library.

As there are a number of interesting positions vacant in libraries

all across Canada the graduates will have many to choose from when they finish in May.

Openings

Work in modern libraries is fascinating and varied. Every day is a challenge to one's ingenuity and knowledge. Positions are available to suit every interest and temperament. They range from work with children and young people, work with adults in public libraries and on bookmobiles, to service to students and scholars in university libraries.

There are openings too for librarians in business and industry and in technical libraries where a B.Sc. degree is invaluable. Government libraries and research libraries of all kinds are also on our list not to mention the fine arts, films and music. Automation and bibliographic controls are among the newest library methods and provide an ultra modern look to the library profession.

The History of The Daily

Behind the pages of this McGill Daily, there lies a long and proud tradition. First published on October 2, 1911, by its founding editor W. Gladstone Murray, it is the oldest college daily in the Commonwealth.

Information as to what press organizations the Daily belongs to, who can write for it, and who is eligible to receive it, may be obtained from the McGill Handbook distributed at the Registrar's office. The main purpose of this article is to mention briefly some of the highlights in the history of the McGill Daily.

Famous Daily staffers include the celebrated columnist Gerald Clark, Editor of the paper in 1938. His Associate Editor was Louis Dudek, now a member of the University's teaching staff. Other ex-students now well known in the literary field are Lionel Shapiro, Gerard Wasserman and A.M. Klein.

The Daily has reported stories on such personalities as Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Gertrude Lawrence, Dr. James A. Miller and Madeline Carroll. Other noted people who have visited the University, and about whom stories have been written, are the Princess Royal and Sir Thomas Beecham.

In comparing the days of the early copies of the Daily and today, an article of a 1912 McGill Daily discussed the need for the raising of matriculation standards because of the large percentage of failures in the first year of college. A similar situation faces us in 1956.

Incidentally, for the benefit of those of us who might remember, the first telephone number of the Daily offices was Uptown 3571. Times have changed!



THE NEW REDPATH LIBRARY is the largest and most widely used of McGill's many libraries. It contains the modern, spacious undergraduate library.

Two Research Laboratories Modern Science Centres

The six-year old Eaton Electronics Research Laboratory was established on a grant from Lady Eaton to foster fundamental research in electronics and as a training ground for graduate students in physics. While the work of the laboratory is devoted primarily to an understanding of basic phenomena, many of the ideas developed have found immediate practical applications.

The most publicized activity of the Eaton Laboratory was its association in the early development work on the "McGill Fence" or the Mid-Canada line. While this project was of immediate defence interest, the laboratory has made many contributions in other electronics fields as evidenced by the dozens of scientific papers which have been published in the technical journals.

During the past two decades one of the major problems of the research worker in electronics has been to understand the various phenomena which are associated with radio signals at the wavelengths between those of television signals and those of light waves. In the Eaton Electronics Research Laboratory attention is being devoted to the problems of both

generation and transmission of these radio waves whose wavelengths are of the order of tenths of inches.

One group in the Laboratory is studying the characteristics of spectro making them more sensitive so that much weaker signals can be received, thus permitting transmission over larger distances.

A second group of research workers in the Eaton Laboratory is concerned with an investigation of the beam-forming properties of microwave lenses. As a result of these studies the understanding of lenses in general is being advanced, and on the practical side new, improved lenses and lens materials are being developed.

Meet McGill '56 Highlights

FRIDAY'S ACTIVITIES

FILM SOCIETY PRESENTATION

The Film Society will show four shorts on Friday only in the Physical Sciences Centre.

The showings will commence at 2 p.m. and run continually until 10 p.m. The auditorium is able to hold 400 persons at one time.

The films to be shown are "Corral", "Loon's Necklace", "Romance of Transportation", and "Teaching".

Art Smith is in charge of the showings.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY MUSICAL

The Conservatory of Music is presenting two identical programmes in Redpath Hall, this evening at 8:00 p.m. and tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. Professor Alexander Brett will conduct.

The featured artists are Robert Silverman, pianist, Gail Gunning, clarinetist; Mrs. Alexander Brett, cellist, Lessy Ashkenazi, pianist, Victoria Merritt and Olga Zwarych, violinists, Benjamin Stelow, violist, and Douglas Beder violinist. The Conservatory of Music Orchestra will accompany.

MOCK TRIAL

The Law Faculty will present a mock trial of a murder case in the Union Ballroom at 8 p.m. This event, which promises to achieve a high point in courtroom wrangling will be gavelled into existence by "Mr. Justice" Joseph Cohen, Q.C.

Presenting the Crown's case will be Tim Porteous who will rely on the evidence of chief witness Erik Wang. The Defence Attorney will be Roland Durand.

The Defendant Mr. Nick is accused of having murdered a girl friend of his wife. The twelve man jury will be picked at random from among the members of the audience.

RADIO PROGRAM DEMONSTRATION

A demonstration of how a radio program is produced will take place at the Conservatory of Music on Friday and Saturday at 3 p.m. Don McGill, program director of CBM, will give the commentary, centering around some of the problems of radio production.

One of the main features of the show will be an original skit, illustrating the use of sound effects. Written by Michael Kinsman, the cast will include Sally Rayner, Ian Heron, and Larry Fredericks. In charge of sound effects will be Peter McMartin of the Radio Workshop.

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT LECTURE

Knob Lake, Canada's rich iron ore development, will be spotlighted in the Geography lab of the Arts Building.

Graduate student Jim Lotz, who has recently returned from summer work there, will conduct a discussion using maps and photos.

The meetings will be held, on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

There will be an explanation of the St. Lawrence Seaway and stereoscope (3-D) slides of various parts of Canada will be shown.

FRENCH DEPT. LECTURE & CLINIC

Two exhibitions are being presented by the French Department.

The first is a talk on French perfumes by Prof. Jean E. L. Launay. This will include a factual account of how perfumes are made, worn and when will also be discussed.

Each visitor will be presented with a complimentary sample of perfume. The talks will be given in Room 260 of the Arts Building, at 8 to 9 p.m. on Friday and at 10, 11 and noon on Saturday, as well as in the afternoon.

The second exhibit is a French clinic to chose held at the French Summer School. A series of voice records will enable those interested to record their voices.

This clinic has been set up in Room 235.

PULP & PAPER INSTITUTE TOURS

Contrary to general notice, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute will be open on both Friday and Saturday. There will be two conducted tours on Friday at 4 and 8.30 p.m., and on Saturday at 11.00 a.m. The tours will show the Institute's facilities for chemical and mechanical pulping of wood. Related services, such as photography and microscopy, will also be shown. Tickets should be obtained at the tent, and ticket holders should assemble at the Information Centre five minutes before the tour is scheduled to start.

REDPATH LIBRARY EXHIBIT

Permanent displays deal with the living animal kingdom from the simplest to highest forms, rocks, minerals and fossils of the world, and the geological history of Montreal.

Comparisons of the way of life of the Canadian Indians and Eskimos and the people of Central Africa will be on display.

Special temporary exhibits to be seen on each floor include a newly acquired Alaska Brown Bear, a 50 million year old insect embedded in amber, and a special McCord loan exhibit, "Towards Nationhood", dealing with Canada from 1800 to 1850.

The McCord Museum, closed for 18 years, and located on Drummond St. is being opened especially for the open house.

TICKETS

Tickets for all student productions may be obtained free of charge at the Information Centre at least half an hour before the production is scheduled to start. After this time any remaining tickets may be obtained at the door.

YOUR STUDENT COMMITTEE

The following people were responsible for the planning and administration of this Open House.

Honorary Chairman: Dr. F. C. James.

Chairman: Jim Hugesson.

Ass't Chairman: Jim Donville. Hector Blejar-Prieto.

Treasurer: Fred Reid.

Secretary: Beverly Bartram.

Members of the Committee: Kurt Schultze-Rhonhof; Dick Hutchison; Bob Newton; Hugh Dentith; Dud Patton; Ann Powell; Audrey Rockingham; Helen Creighton; Peter Reid; Ian Soutar; Tony Defrietas.

Macdonald Ball

McGill students, along with their counterparts from Macdonald College, will cap Open House festivities with a monster ball at the spacious, west end campus, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The ball is set for 9 p.m. start on Saturday evening, with special buses leaving from Roddick Gates. While there will be a nominal charge for the trip, the ball tickets are free.

The ball-bus tickets are available in all the main buildings on the campus. "We expect to have 500 couples making the journey to Macdonald. There will be refreshments available to those who desire them, while the decoration motif will depict the style of clothes worn by our students from the early 1900's to the present," said Kurt Schultze-Rhonhof, chairman of Special Events.

Eddie Alexander and his ten piece orchestra will provide the music. A square dance of smaller proportions will be staged in the Men's Gym.

Adequate parking accommodations for cars will be available. Students driving out to Ste. Anne de Bellevue should plan on a 45 minute drive.

Cynthia Van Law is chairman of the ball, with Natalie Crawford in charge of the decoration committee.

B. P.

EXHIBITS

Industrial display — Gym
Fine Arts — Union
Philosophy — Library
Psychology — Arts Bldg.
Physiology — Biology.

SATURDAY'S ACTIVITIES

MODEL PARLIAMENT

At 2 p.m. at Redpath Hall, a model parliament is being staged by the four political clubs on the campus.

The speakers will be the Hon. L. Rene Beaudoin, Q.C., M.P., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons who will act in that capacity while on the campus. The Liberal party will form the government seeking a vote of confidence on its foreign policy. The entire event will be a reproduction of the first sitting of a newly elected parliament. The Speech from the Throne will be delivered by the Campus Queen Jackie Magnan.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT

The Merry Martlets will present a choral performance in Mayse Hall at 2 p.m. Saturday. This group consists of a representative section of the Choral Society. They have rehearsed especially for this occasion. The programme will consist of four parts, Ride the Chariot, Madame Jeannette, Ship to my Lou, The Happy Wanderer. Robert Bullen will conduct, with Mary Horsey as accompanist.

PRESLEY vs. POETRY DEBATE

The current "artistic" rage, Elvis Presley, will be contrasted with the art of the ages, poetry, when four of McGill's top debaters take the rostrum in Redpath Hall, October 6, at 4.30 p.m.

The debate, one of the special event highlights of open house, has as its topic, "That this house prefers Presley to Poetry".

Wilson Southam, president of the Debating Union, will pair with Jim Lotz, head of the McGill "Elvis is the chap fan club", to uphold the affirmative. The negative side will be stressed by Anna Peacock, Papineau Cup winner and John Barton, Papineau Cup runner-up.

GENERAL EXHIBITS

ANTHROPOLOGY EXHIBIT

The Anthropology Department will exhibit books and photos dealing with the physical, cultural and social development of Man in African, Oceanian, North American Indian and other communities.

Films will show the changes in the physical and cultural life of Man on Earth from prehistoric to modern times.

ALCAN EXHIBIT

An industrial exhibit, sponsored by the Aluminum Company of Canada, is on display in the John Turner Bone Room of the Gum.

It depicts McGill's contribution to industry, which plays a significant role in Canada's economic policies.

LIE DETECTOR EXHIBIT

The Psychology Club, in collaboration with the Psychology Department, is demonstrating a lie detector.

Visitors will be allowed the opportunity to submit themselves to this "truth device". The apparatus measures the "Galvanic Skin Response" or changes in the skin's property of conducting electricity associated with emotional tension. Since most persons, when telling a lie, are more tense than when telling the truth, it is possible to pick out untruthful statements.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT

The German Club and the German Department have arranged two interesting exhibitions, which demonstrate their interests and activities outside the classroom.

In the foyer of the Arts Building, the published works of Department members and German technical and art magazines are displayed.

The work of the Department is also represented in the display case of Redpath Library. This is devoted to modern languages. Included are some items from the Rilke Collection, which is among the finest in North America.

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL BRAIN

All comers will be able to challenge or be challenged by an electro-mechanical brain box by the name of "Sophie".

Sophie, of which the like has not been seen in Canada, was designed by Professor Joachim Lambeck, in conjunction with Professors George Findlay and Basil Rattray of the Mathematics Department. She is named after two famous women mathematicians, one French and the other Polish.

Sophie will be playing a sharp game of tic-tac-toe or "x's" and "o's". In fact, so sharp that a special prize has been put by the open house for anyone who can beat her during the next two days.

The wonder machine is situated in Redpath Library, and will take on all comers, any age, professional or amateur.

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT

The Sociology Department is presenting an exhibit of books and photographs illustrating the sociological approach to the problems of community organization, crime and delinquency, occupations and professions, and institutions.

The modern urban family and ethnic groups in contemporary society will also come under observation in the exhibits.

Union Nears 50th Birthday



The above is a view of the Students Union at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Below, a Sherbrooke Street view of our own McGill Union is shown, contrasted, below, with a photograph of the prize-winning plan for a new McGill Union, which is at present on exhibit in the Walker M. Stewart room of the union.



COSMOPOLITAN...

(From page 6)

of our life at McGill is that except in articles such as these, we are hardly conscious of the racial and national differences. The Sunday University Chapel service, though not a very large group, has been racially international and religiously ecumenical from its beginnings.

It is wholesome also that the field of sport is equally international. Run through the list of names on the football team. The Canadian game, together with the American form is peculiar to this North American continent and therefore most of the players are native born. Games like soccer, rugby, cricket, tennis and the track events are more international and collect students from the most unexpected places of the world. That McGill is truly cosmopolitan

can often be seen at a glance or recognized by an accent. The graceful saris of the gentle daughters of India add a delightful touch of colorfulness. The rich embroidery of the Ukraine, the Baltic or the Balkan States contribute to the appreciation of other cultures. Yet for all the differences of cultural background, racial origin or creed the status of being a university student transcends the differences and unites. The proper thing to do, after having read this article, is to forget everything in it which makes one self consciously aware of being cosmopolitan, and standing side by side, to work together for the "increase of knowledge". Sentimentality about good will and international understanding achieve very little, of lasting value, but a dominating common purpose breaks across the barriers that divide mankind.

In 1903, McGill University reached its seventy-fifth milestone. In commemoration of the Anniversary, a scheme was proposed for the erection of a Students' Union. This project had its inception in an offer made by Mr. H. Holton Wood and Mr. A.E. Childs of the New England Graduates' Society, who each agreed to subscribe five thousand dollars for this object on condition that a minimum sum of sixty-five thousand dollars would be made up by other graduates of the University.

Resolution Accepted

The object of the Union was to make the social life of the undergraduate attractive. The Union was to be a club in which male students were to meet, not as members of their several faculties, but as members of the University. An excerpt from the speech in which Sir Robert Finlay advocated the extension of the Edinburgh Union is so happily worded that it may be quoted here.

While efforts were being made to raise the money needed for the undertaking. Sir William Macdonald, who has so often generously befriended the University, gave the movement a tremendous impetus by a donation of some \$150,000, to cover the cost of the building and its equipment. This contribution was afterwards raised to \$185,000, besides enlarging, by the purchase of the Boyer property, the site which was at first available. Sir William manifested keen interest in the planing of the building. The important place, the dining room, takes in the scheme being largely due to his initiative.

(There follows a description of the rooms, and the general layout of the Union.)

The intention of the design is to be masculine, sober, and non-luxurious, but at the same time dignified and refined — a young man's club.

The building is the work of Prof. P.E. Nobbs, M.A., and Messrs. Hutchison and Wood, Conjoint Architects.

The graduates now decided, that since the building was an assured fact without their financial aid, they could make it more effective and remove any possibility of expense in connection with membership barring anyone from the privileges of the Union, by making their original subscription take the form of an endowment.

This latter plan is being carried out and it is confidentially expected that within a very short time the income from endowment with membership fees will make the club self-supporting.

There are three standing committees in charge of the general activities of the Union: a Finance Committee, a House Committee, and a Reading Room Committee. An advisory board of six members nominated by the Board of Governors of the University has supervision over these committees.

The dining room and grill room have provide for a long felt need.

(Continued on page 13)



Photo by Ron Fleischman

Urgent Need For New Center

Is It Worth It?

GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITY CAUSES MCGILL TO EXPAND TO ACCOMMODATE 9500 BY 1965

"How much is a college education worth?" This is a question which most of the students at McGill should have asked at one time or another. The search is ended, however, for the question has been answered. It is reported that "a college education is worth about \$100,000 more than a high school education and about \$150,000 more than just grade school training. The average college graduate is, in fact, worth about \$268,000, if he lives to span his three score and ten.

Is this to be our criterion of valuation?

At present McGill University is contemplating the expansion of her academic facilities in order to cope with an estimated influx of 9,500 students by 1965. But is the expansion of a university to meet the growing pressures of the community an unqualified good? Is expansion to be effected at the expense of the calibre of student who is graduated?

Common Knowledge

It is common knowledge that the present Union building is totally inadequate for the cultural, social, educational, and recreational needs of the present undergraduates. The time is fast approaching when further academic expansion, without due regard to the need for a new Union, will be detrimental to the type of person who is graduated from McGill University. It is true that if one stripped McGill University to its barest essentials, its academic life would remain. Nevertheless, students are not in lecture halls, libraries, and laboratories all of the time. And this is the fact which must be kept in view. The university must take a more active interest in maintaining a proper atmosphere for the leisure time of the student, if McGill is to graduate that well-rounded, soundly orientated individual. How much is a university education worth at McGill? There must be some critical re-evaluation given to the answer of this question. Unless some provision be made for the fostering of that lasting loyalty and "esprit de corps" which are essential to the welfare of any seat of learning, the university will no longer be known as "cosmopolitan McGill". The student must be provided with an adequate opportunity to mature in his relationships through personal contact with the university community; he must be given the chance to develop

that crucial sense of responsibility and dedication which are engendered by supplementing the formal educational curriculum with a balanced extra-curricular life: This is the function which the Students' Union is called to fulfill. "The

truest education requires that the discipline of the classroom should be generously supplemented by the enjoyment, in the fullest measure of a common life..."

Bob Gualtieri,
President of the Union

"UNION" IS SECOND OLDEST; NEED FOR NEW ONE STRESSED

"The aim of the Union Exhibit is to show the urgent and dire need at McGill for a new Students' Union," Trevor Bishop, chairman of the New Union Building Committee, said, in explanation of the exhibition now on display in the Walter M. Stewart room.

The display, as part of "Meet McGill '56", will be open until Saturday, with admission to the general public as well as student body. The exhibit is also presented in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the donation of the present Union building to the University by Sir William MacDonald in 1906.

Extra-Curricular Activity

The exhibit is so arranged to afford the spectator to easily com-

UNION NEARS...

(From page 12)

Here the members may become acquainted with one another and they may very pleasantly spend a few minutes in the lounge room after meals, which to many is the only leisure time at their disposal.

Our environment now as a student body is an enviable one. We have in the Union a place where all members of the University may meet, and a centre for non-resident graduates when they chance to visit Montreal.

pare McGill's extra-curricular activity facilities with those offered by other campuses in Canada and the United States. Pictures and other material will illustrate the point discovered in a recent survey, that out of 160 Unions surveyed, only Lafayette has a Union which was built before McGill's, and which has not been rebuilt or had new additions or wings built since its incorporation.

Another highlight of the exhibit are the scale models and photographs of possible plans for a new Union, designed by several architecture students for their theses projects. These, complete with even minor details, give a good idea of what McGill's future Union could look like. The history of the founding of McGill's present Union, including graphs and pictures, is also represented.

Table Suspended

To bring all this together, to the attention of student and visitor, several architecture students, headed by Martin Cohos and Howard Rafael, designed, arranged and built the various display, including an ingenious table suspended from

Sir William Macdonald A Great Benefactor To Welfare Of Students

Sir William Macdonald, commonly referred to as the "Tobacco King" was born in Prince Edward Island in 1831, but it was not until 1854 at the ripe old age of 23 that he finally arrived in Montreal to become an inseparable part of the history of McGill, and the city in which it is situated.

Gift of Union

One of McGill's greatest benefactors, he contributed more than \$11,000,000 to the University by way of buildings, such as the Physics and Chemistry buildings, the present Engineering building, the Union, much of Macdonald College, as well as numerous scholarships and endowed chairs.

A quotation from E. A. Collard's book, "Oldest McGill", gives a valuable insight into the mind of the man who gave the students of McGill the present Union:

Own Building

"...McGill University was always at hand, and he would often leave his house in the Terrace and stroll

the ceiling. In all this they had the help of a score of R.V.C. girls.

The exhibition was officially opened yesterday by Principal F. Cyril James, when he tacked up a poster announcing the display. A tea, to which the board of governors and members of the SEC were invited, followed.

through the neighbouring campus, to enjoy the sight of the young people who were the heirs of his generosity. Indeed in all his contributions he kept in mind that he was giving money not only to an institution but to its students. His sense of direct interest in the students was expressed when he erected the McGill Union on Sherbrooke Street, in order that they might have a building entirely their own..."

CANCELLATION OF LECTURES

Revised Notice

All lectures on the McGill campus, except those in the Faculty of Engineering (including Architecture) are cancelled from 12.00 noon on Friday, 5th October, until 1.00 p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1956.

In the Faculty of Engineering lectures and laboratory work will be given as usual until 3.00 p.m. on Friday, but will be cancelled for the rest of Friday and on Saturday.

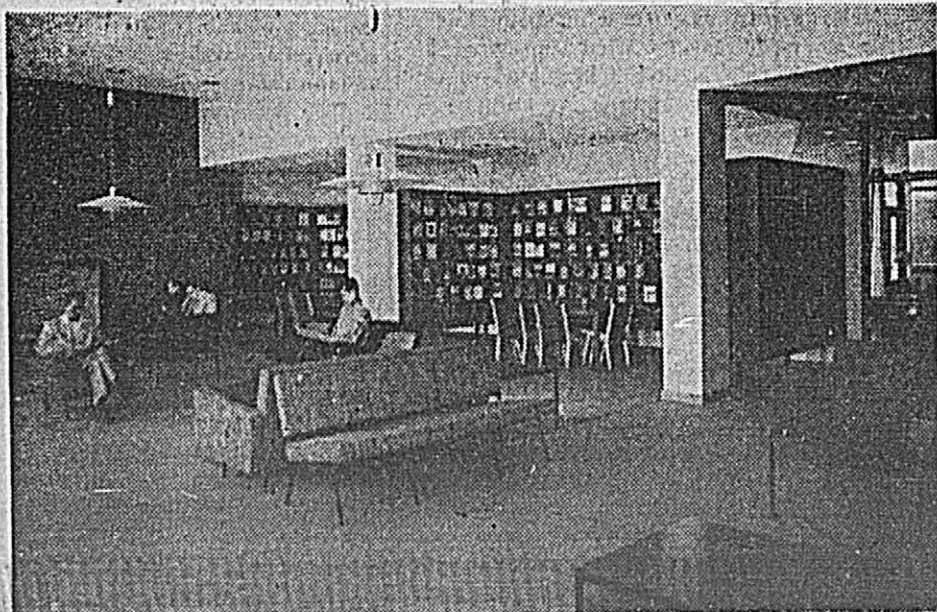
In the Faculty of Medicine, lectures will be given as usual in the teaching hospitals on both days.

T. H. MATTHEWS,
Registrar.



Photo by Ron Fleischman

The STUDENTS' LOUNGE and the students' cafeteria shown at the bottom left and right are situated on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College. McGill's own cafeteria is shown above right.



Faculty Heads Describe

The Oldest

Faculty Of Medicine

By Dr. FLEMING

The Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, now in its 127th year of existence, is the direct outcome and continuance of a teaching body known as the Montreal Medical Institution. This institution was organized as a medical school in 1824 by four graduates of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, who formed the medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital which had been established five years earlier.

In 1829 the Montreal Medical Institution was invited by the Governors of McGill University to become the Faculty of Medicine of the University. The medical school is thus the oldest Faculty of McGill University and the first university degree, a medical one, was conferred in 1833. Except for a period of three years, 1836-39, when political disturbances interrupted university work, the Faculty of Medicine has continued its teaching and about 6500 graduates have entered practice, including women graduates since 1922.

Originally the work of the Faculty was carried out in the central part of the city, but in 1872 a building was erected on the University grounds. A new building was provided in 1893 and on its destruction by fire in 1907 the present main building was erected in 1910 through the generosity of Lord Strathcona. It contains the administrative offices, the Medical and Osler Libraries, the Departments of Anatomy & Histology and the Department of Investigative Medicine. It also provides accommodation for four lecture halls.

Montreal General

From its beginning the Faculty of Medicine has had the most intimate association with the Montreal General Hospital. To this association for clinical teaching have been joined various other English-speaking hospitals of Montreal. At the present time teaching in Medicine, Surgery and various clinical specialties is carried on in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital. Paediatrics is centered in the Montreal Children's Hospital, Obstetrics & Gynaecology in the Royal Victoria, Montreal Maternity Hospital, Psychiatry in the Allan Memorial Institute and Neurology & Neuro-surgery in the Montreal Neurological Institute. Other hospitals of the city provide the necessary clinical material for teaching in special fields such as communicable diseases, mental illness and tuberculosis. These facilities for clinical teaching have always proved very adequate to meet our needs and at the present time extensive building operations have been completed or are being undertaken by all of these institutions which will provide even greater facilities for both undergraduate and graduate medical instruction.

Research

All departments of the Faculty of Medicine constantly undertake research studies and this aspect of medical science was encouraged by the establishment of the University Clinics in both of the major teaching hospitals and by the erection of the Donner Building for Medical Research in 1948 which houses the Laboratory of Experimental Surgery among others.

Library facilities are essential for a School of Medicine and

McGill is fortunate that the main medical library, which contains more than 74,000 bound volumes and extensive collections of other items, is comparable to the best medical libraries in North America. Our Faculty has been greatly enriched by the bequest to it of the Osler Library of the History of Medicine formed during his lifetime by Sir William Osler and given to his Alma Mater following his death in 1920 when he was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University.

Post Grad

Postgraduate medical education is conducted in two types of courses in the Faculty of Medicine. If a graduate wishes advanced training in some pre-clinical field, such as Biochemistry or

Bacteriology, then a department may be able to offer him accommodation while he is registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and working towards an M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree. The other alternative is provided by the clinical departments of the Faculty which have organized courses of postgraduate instruction leading to University Diplomas in their respective fields. Such courses of graduate instruction require between four and five years of resident training at the University or in approved appointments elsewhere and candidates seeking such graduate training are considered in an individual manner in the competition for the limited opportunities available.

The Graduate Faculty

By Dean D. L. THOMPSON

Of all the divisions of McGill, the most wide-ranging, and probably the most difficult to describe, is the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. In it are enrolled about one-tenth of all McGill's regular students: they are working towards the Master's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Theology, or Library Science, or, having passed that stage, they are working (usually in some scientific field) for the Ph.D.; not a few of them live and work at Macdonald College. Nearly all of these degrees involve some training in research, and for the Ph.D. this is the main feature.

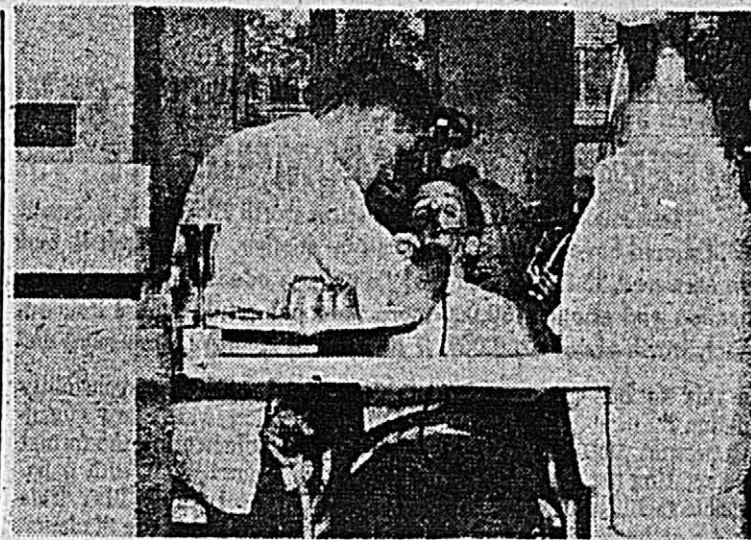
To enter the Graduate Faculty you must first win a Bachelor's degree, if possible with Honours and at least with better-than-average standing and with a good deal of specialization or concentration in the field in which you wish to proceed. If you are admitted, you will be admitted not merely to the Faculty as a whole but also to the Department of your choice, to which you are henceforward responsible and in which you will do most of your work, perhaps all; you will be assigned to, or may already have made arrangements with, some member of the teaching staff of that Department, who becomes your Director of Research and in addition guides you in your selection of courses and otherwise.

Courses

The nature and number of the courses required to you will depend upon your previous training and your research topic — and to some extent your own wishes — and this is a programme custom-made for you and possibly not the same

as that of any other graduate student. Most of these courses will be of the seminar or discussion type, and their number will decrease as you approach the Ph.D. and your research becomes more and more absorbing.

It says in the book of words that it takes "at least" one session to qualify for the Master's degree and "at least" two more for the Ph.D. You must take that "at least" very seriously. Research is a chancy business and no-one can foresee how long it will take you to find out enough to build into an acceptable thesis. Not many get a complete post-graduate training in the regulation minimum time, although most will work continuously through the summer as well as in the winter session. A graduate student is as likely to finish at the Fall Convocation as at the more usual time in Spring; do not imagine that those whose names are read on Founder's Day have just scraped through supplementals.



Dr. VanVliet demonstrates Operative Dentistry to students at the McGill Dental clinic. Dental students in upper years work at the dental clinic in the new Montreal General hospital.

Past and Present

Dentistry

By Dean James McCUTCHEON

Early efforts in dental education in this province began with the creation, in 1892, by the Association of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. This College through an association with the Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's College provided training in Dentistry and granted the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery until 1906. In 1904, as a department within the Faculty

of Medicine of McGill University the first seeds of the present Faculty of Dentistry were sown. Full Faculty status was achieved in 1920.

TEACHERS

To-day this Faculty stands as a fully accredited school of Dentistry by both the Canadian and the American Dental Associations.

The growth and development of the Faculty has depended upon the selfless devotion to an ultimate goal by a host of dedicated teachers. The contribution of men of the stature of Dean A.W. Thornton, Dean A. L. Walsh and the late Dean D. P. Mowry cannot readily be measured.

CURRICULUM

The Four year curriculum is divided into two years of technical and two years of clinical training. During the first two years of the course attention is directed to the courses in the basic medical science fields as well as to the technical phases of dentistry. In the senior two years emphasis is concentrated upon the clinical application of these phases.

The largest portion of the clinical training phase is carried out in the recently completed Montreal General Hospital. The clinical facilities of this Faculty are, in effect, the Dental Out-Patient department of the hospital. Completed in 1955 it is among the most modern equipped, dental clinics on the continent. A complete dental service is provided here to thousands of patients each year.

aptitudes, and the structure of the Department to which he is attached. The extent to which a Director of Research will feel bound to help and advise his students will also vary from case to case. In fact, the Graduate Faculty is a great loose-jointed sprawling structure in which nearly everything is a "special case"; but it doesn't fall to pieces, because it is the most exciting part of the university.

Extracurricular

Some graduate students hold fellowship, but far more are employed as demonstrators, teaching assistants, research assistants, or even outside the university altogether. This may force them to give only part of their time to their studies and may considerably delay them in completing requirements. What is more unfortunate is that it may tend to withdraw them from the ordinary life of the campus and its extracurricular activities. A graduate student has little sense of belonging to any particular "year" and may, unfortunately, have little contact with any part of the university beyond his own Department.

Special

The amount of time and effort that a member of the teaching staff gives to the work of the Graduate Faculty, including his own personal research, is not laid down by any general rule. It may be zero, or less often it may be a hundred per cent; this depends on his own special interests and

Past, Present and Future

Physiology

.....Physiology has been taught at McGill since the establishment of the Medical Faculty in 1829. Until 1886, the subject was one of four for which the Professor of Institutes of Medicine was responsible. The present chair of Physiology was endowed in 1896 by relatives of Dr. Joseph Morley Drake, professor of Institutes of Medicine from 1872-1874. Professor Drake initiated demonstration of physiological experiments, which were continued and increased by his successor, Dr. William Osler (1874-1885), who added to the curriculum a voluntary three months course in Practical Physiology, consisting of demonstrations in which students assisted the professor.

The development of the type of Physiology course now given, in which students are required to experiment for themselves as well as to attend lectures and demonstrations, occurred under Dr. T. Wesley Mills (1886-1910), who was McGill's first professor of Physiology.



The Physics Building, one of the oldest edifices on the McGill campus. Many of the physical

sciences are taught here, as well as in the new, more modern Physical Sciences Centre.

During the 1920's, when Dr. John Tait was professor, Physiology became accepted as a subject of study in the Arts and Science course. By 1936 there were 65 Arts and Science students enrolled in the medical courses. The increasing number of non-medical students made it desirable to offer separate courses for them in 1940, with the collaboration of the Zoology Department till 1944. Since 1944 these courses, which have become compulsory course for the special schools of Physical Education, Graduate Nursing and Physiotherapy, have been given entirely by the Physiology Department. This year, there are 442 students registered for courses in Physiology.

Research

Teaching is not the only activity of the Department. Research by both staff and graduate students has become increasingly important, an importance recognized by the University in 1930 when Professor Boris Babkin was appointed research professor in Physiology. There is at present no research professor — all members of the staff hold teaching appointments — but under the chairmanship of Dr. F.C. MacIntosh the department is actively engaged in investigations in several fields of Physiology.

Physical And Occupational Therapy

H. M. CAULT

In 1939 the shortage of qualified physiotherapists was acute. Canada had only one School, at the University of Toronto, and the number of its graduates could not fill the needs of the entire country. Guy H. Fisk, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), in charge of the Department of Physical Medicine at the Montreal General Hospital, was acutely disturbed that only partially-trained therapists were available in Montreal and he submitted to McGill University a request for the institution of a Course providing the necessary qualifications. The equipment and staffing of a new Course is expensive and it was not until Dr. Fisk had obtained the wholehearted support of the three hospitals affiliated to the Faculty of Medicine that the Senate gave its approval to a Course for a Diploma in Physiotherapy. The first nine students were enrolled in the new School of Physiotherapy in October 1943.

During the next three years the enrolment increased to fifty students. The School was allotted space in the Medical School Museum for the practical classes, the Royal Victoria College for gymnastics, and the Montreal General Hospital for electrotherapy. By 1947 the student enrolment had outgrown these emergency measures and the School was moved to Beatty House.

In 1948 it was decided to increase the length and standards of the Course to meet the new requirements of the Canadian Physiotherapy Association and to approximate those in England and the better Schools in the U.S.A.

Expansion

About this time Dr. Fisk had started to plan for a Degree Course but, while this was still

in its primary stage, there occurred another opportunity to expand the School and its usefulness as a Medical Auxiliary. Toronto had, until then, the only School for Occupational Therapy in the country. The Faculty of Medicine in Toronto then combined the two Schools of Physical Therapy and of Occupational Therapy, and provided a common Diploma. McGill followed suit in 1951 and extended its Course to four years. It is of interest to note that only in these two Universities, and nowhere else in the world, do these two closely allied professions share a programme for a joint Diploma.

In 1953, when there were ninety-one undergraduates, the McGill Senate approved the institution of a five-year Degree Course in the Faculty of Science,

permitting the award of a Degree of B.Sc., P. and O. T. Thus was achieved the goal for which Dr. Fisk had worked so consistently. Three Diplomas were still available to students who, for one reason or another, could not take the longer Degree Course but had the ability to qualify for the practice of one of the two professions.

A joint Diploma was available to existing undergraduates, qualifying them in both professions, and separate Diplomas were available to those wishing to specialize only in one of the two professions. Thus, at the same time, the School was conducting a five-year course for a degree, a four-year course for a joint diploma, and two three-year courses for the separate diplomas.

English Department

By Dr. Ralph WALKER

Like many other departments at McGill, the Department of English has grown in scope and variety in recent years. A glance at the current Calendar for the Faculty of Arts and Science will show how widely the topics dealt with in its various courses range. With such a bill of fare before him, it should be easy for any discerning student to compile a menu to his taste, and to combine his courses in such a way as to procure a really satisfying feast.

The work of the Department falls under four heads: there are the first-year courses for freshmen, the upper-class courses open to undergraduates in all faculties, the courses intended primarily for honours candidates, and the courses for graduates preparing for the M. A. degree.

The first-year classes in Composition and Literature, which are compulsory for freshmen in Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering, are very large, each numbering well over 1000 students. It has been found impossible to accommodate such large numbers in any single meeting-place, and the Literature class has had to be divided into four groups for lectures and into more than 30 sections for detailed study. The Composition class, engaged in work of a more practical sort, never meets in lecture-groups, but is taught, all the year round, in sections of a manageable size, small enough to allow instructors to pay attention to the difficulties of individual students. Each member of the class has an interviewing time allotted to him, so that he can meet his instructor alone at least once a term and put his problems to him.

A third first-year course, much appreciated by those who attend it and serving a peculiarly important purpose in McGill, is the Composition course for freshmen whose native tongue is not English. Of these we have a large number, and the progress made by many during the year spent in this course is quite astonishing.

Variety

A great variety of courses, dealing with many types and periods of Literature, are available for selection to the upper-class student. These include courses on American Literature, Canadian Literature, Dramatic Production and Creative Writing. Many of these are taken by undergraduates who have no intention of specializing in the study of English, who are aiming at careers in medicine, science, law or commerce, but who include them in their curricula



because of their general interest and educative value.

The courses prescribed for students specialising in the subject and working for an honours degree in English (or in English combined with history, with philosophy, or with a language) cover the whole range of English Literature from Anglo-Saxon times to the present-day. This comprehensive series of courses, or its equivalent taken at another university, is a necessary prerequisite for graduate work in English.

Post Grad

Most students who take an honours degree and achieve high standing in their classes go on to graduate courses and the preparation of theses for the M.A. degree, either at McGill or elsewhere; and as with other subjects there are grants and scholarships of various kinds to further this graduate work. A number of those who take the general B.A. degree and then decide to work towards an M.A. degree in English, proceed to fill up the gaps in their honours qualification in an extra "qualifying year", and a considerable number from other universities come to McGill, either to qualify in the same way, or to enter directly on their graduate work. As in the undergraduate courses, there is great variety in this graduate work, for thesis topics may be chosen from many different periods and, in very exceptional cases, a piece of original imaginative writing, itself a contribution to our literature, may be accepted in lieu of a thesis.

The Good Of It

What's the good of studying English? Those who have given up their lives to a subject, as teachers and students, are not always best fitted to give a brief explanation of its value. The "good of it" is self-explanatory to them: it means more to them than they can easily put in words. All I shall say here is that if any freshman, at the end of his first-year course, still doubts the worth of English study, he should come on into upper-class work in English and before he has gone far the answer to that question should have dawned on him. What's more, before long he may quite possibly have made his mind up to become a candidate for English honours.

Faculty of law

By Dean Meredith

Since its establishment in 1848 the student body of McGill Law Faculty has steadily increased, until today it numbers approximately 250 — an all-time high. Despite the splendour of Chancellor Day Hall in which the Law School operates, there is no longer sufficient space to train so many students as we should like to train them. This lack of adequate physical facilities is a serious handicap, and limits the possibility of extension, especially in the post-graduate field.

The Faculty offers a three-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. Students proceeding to the legal and notarial professions, however, are required to take an additional year of practical training. The degree course provides a liberal education in legal principles and theory, and prepares students for the legal and notarial professions, as well as for public service and business. In the field of private law, the curriculum is based on the Civil Law system, in particular on the Quebec Civil Code; in the field of public law, stress is laid on Constitutional, International and Administrative Law, and on the new institutions and procedures resulting from the increased role of Government in the modern state. The M.C.L. degree is awarded for post-graduate work in a special field of law.



McGill law students conduct a mock trial. Although this scene is a fairly serious one, these trials are some times conducted in a much more jocular fashion. They provide invaluable experience for the budding attorney.

The fourth year practical training is in the form of supervised legal internship. Under this plan students are required to attend law and notarial offices as the case may be, during the mornings, and to attend at the Faculty during the late afternoons and evenings for seminar instruction by practising Judges, attorneys and notaries. The fourth year law course has been in successful operation since 1951. The practical course for notaries which will be run along similar lines, will go into operation this year.

Fully one quarter of the student body from time to time is made up of French-speaking Canadians. Among the graduates bearing French names there are to be found some of the most important political and legal figures in Quebec's recent history, e.g. Laurier, Mignault, Lafleur, Geoffrion, Rinfret, Brais.

Comparative Law
The Faculty is fortunate in having several professors who have been trained in both the civil and common law systems. This, coupled with the fact that Quebec has been rightly described as the "cross-roads" of the two legal systems, means that McGill is ideally suited for the study of Comparative Law — a subject which is rapidly assuming greater importance. While undergraduates are given a limited amount of instruction in this field, it has long been the hope of the Faculty to intensify its programme of International and Comparative legal studies, and eventually to set up an Institute of Comparative Law. For this, of course, we require both physical and financial means which at present are lacking.

Air Law

A report on the Law Faculty, September 28th, 1956.

however brief, would be incomplete without mention of the Institute of International Air Law which operates within the Faculty under the direction of Dr. Eugène Pépin, formerly Chief Legal Counsel of ICAO. Since its establishment in 1950, postgraduate students have come to the Institute from more than 26 countries. The research work done by these men and women into the International, Private and Public aspects of Air Law are adding substantially to the scientific foundations of these fields. The Institute is the only full-time Air Law school of its kind in the world, and works in association with ICAO and IATA, the two leading instrumentalities concerned with International Air Law Transport.

W. C. J. Meredith Q.C.
Dean, Faculty of Law.

Chemistry

At the present time, the Department of Chemistry gives instruction in lectures and laboratories to approximately 1100 undergraduates students. It also supervises the studies and research of 74 graduate students, probably the largest research group in any University department in Canada.

Chemistry has not always been prominent at McGill. For years it was taught only in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. The subject given was medical chemistry and was taught by the Faculty of Engineering.

It was not until 1912 that the unification in one department of all forms of chemical instruction was accomplished. The first director of the Department was Prof. R. F. Ruttan. As well as heading the Chemistry Department for 15 years he served as Chairman of NRC and was one of the organizers of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

MAASS

Dr. F. M. G. Johnson took over the reins in 1927; his successor, Dr. Otto Maass, was one of the founders of modern physical chemistry. He developed apparatus for measuring physical properties freezing and boiling points, vapour pressures and viscosity, surface tensions, etc. Many of the constants determined for hydrogen peroxide, carbon dioxide, and sulphur dioxide are accepted standards today. This work led to fundamental studies of molecular structure. Dr. Maass retired in 1955.

EQUIPMENT

During the past few years, the department has acquired a great deal of specialized equipment essential to modern chemical research, e.g. spectrophotometers, ultracentrifuges, mass spectrometer, radioactive counting equipment, etc. This rapid extension of necessary facilities has created an urgent need for additional space and services for research in the Chemistry building. This need is coupled with an equally urgent requirement to provide additional and improved accommodation for increased undergraduate enrollment.

The Chemistry building has been partially renovated, and plans have been made to complete its renovation during the summer of 1957. The extended facilities will provide for approximately twice the present undergraduate enrollment (given suitable time-table arrangements) and will allow the graduate school to be increased to about 100 research students.

NEEDS

The major alterations required in the Chemistry building for the department to discharge its academic duties satisfactorily will involve a relatively large expenditure by the University. Given the necessary facilities, however, the department feels that it may look forward with reasonable confidence to maintaining the eminent position it has had for many years.

plant poisons and the dark hints of biological warfare, botanical studies have contributed only to the welfare and increase of mankind, and offer immeasurable hope in the green pastures that lie ahead.

Botany

By Dr. M. Roscoe



McGill has had professors of botany for more than a hundred years. First Professor of Botany was A. F. Holmes who held that appointment in the Faculty of Medicine from 1829-1845. Holmes was in contact with the eminent botanists of his day both in America and Europe. Only a few years later in 1858, Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University and Professor of Natural History, reported the discovery from the Gaspé region of fossils which still comprise the earliest known group of vascular land plants — the Psilophytales, which he named. His notable discovery was disputed for sixty years, but today it is substantiated by more recent findings and is receiving its just recognition.

Sir William's discovery of Psilophyton is a tragic parallel to Mendel's work on heredity. Had the findings of these two men been accepted at the time they were published they would have made the reception of Darwin's theory of evolution much less controversial.

With such a distinguished beginning the Department of Botany flourished. In 1955 modern and well-equipped greenhouses were constructed in place of those torn down in connection with the installation of atomic research. The acquisition of these greenhouses has removed a great handicap under which the Department worked for some ten years, and they now provide facilities both for improved teaching and research.

Despite the exciting new developments in Canada's mineral resources, Canada's greatest wealth lies in her forests and wheat fields. Man's most basic needs are met by products of the plant kingdom. While the work done in this department primarily involves the academic and theoretical side of botany ("pure" botany), it is this work that lays the very foundations for practical sciences such as agriculture, medicine, horticulture, and various industrial uses of plant materials.

In the past, studies of a botanical nature have aided in the understanding and formulation of such concepts as evolution and heredity, and have contributed to the advances made in such diverse fields as oceanography and anthropology, to mention a few.

Future

The future of Botany promises to be as great and as challenging as its past. Despite minor uses of

Faculty of Divinity

Dean J. S. Thomson

The FACULTY OF DIVINITY is the youngest in the University. It came into existence only eight years ago as one of McGill's significant post-war developments. Previous to this, theology was studied in affiliated Church colleges. Two of these — Montreal Diocesan College (Anglican Church) and United College (United Church) had co-operated for more than thirty years through a Joint Board. So, the new Faculty came into being fully equipped with building and a considerable endowment.

The Faculty is housed in Divinity Hall, situated at 3520, University Street, one of the most beautiful of all McGill buildings. At its heart is a lovely chapel, where daily services are conducted, open to the whole University. The library is furnished with a large collection of books and a well-appointed Reading Room. Another feature of interest is the Museum, devoted mainly to the exhibition of Egyptian history, including mummified remains; also, there is a particularly valuable collection of ancient glass. In addition, there is an interesting collection of ancient books and manuscripts.

The Faculty is open to any qualified student. It is a professional school and the main body of students is drawn from the associated colleges in preparation for the holy ministry. McGill awards a B.D. degree, for which a degree in Arts or other subject is a prerequisite. The Faculty has attracted a growing number of graduate students from all over the world, who engage in higher study and theological research. Advanced degrees are S.T.M. and Ph. D. Also, the presence of the Faculty in the University means that students in Arts, Science and Commerce may now include courses in religion as part their curriculum.

The Faculty has gone steadily forward since its inception. Students now come from all parts of Canada, and from other lands in increasing numbers. The new development has been more than justified by the contribution made to the life of McGill.

Dept. of Biochemistry

By Prof. D. L. Thomson

Biochemistry might be defined as the attempt to explain (as far as this is possible) the phenomena of biology, the structure, function, and behaviour of living organisms, in terms of chemistry and physics. It has, therefore, a rather central position in the field of science, despite its comparative youth; it touches physics and all types of chemistry on the one hand, and on the other all types of biology, plant, animal, or microbial, and their applications in medicine and agriculture. At McGill, the Department of Biochemistry is administratively within the Faculty of Medicine, and its interests have pronounced medical slant, yet it deals with quite a variety of students. The general introductory course, with laboratory, is required in the Medical and Dental curricula, but is also taken by a good number of candidates for the B.Sc. (general or honours), students in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy, graduate students from neighbouring Departments, and others. It's rather a large class!

Fundamentals

To begin to understand Biochemistry you must already know something about Chemistry, especially the organic side, and about Biology, especially the physiology of the vertebrates. This makes the structure of the B.Sc. Honours course rather unusual. The first two years are devoted to building these foundations, and the student does not begin Biochemistry itself till the third year; even then, he takes at most two courses in it. To make up for this he gives almost his entire fourth year to advanced lecture and laboratory courses in Biochemistry, more detailed and specialized than those taken by medical or dental students. These advanced courses are the chief teaching load upon the Department, though the classes are not very large.

The greatest effort of the Department, however, is in research and the training of graduate students. Those who visit the third floor of the Biology Building see only a part of this effort. The techniques of Biochemistry are so vital in modern medical thinking that we find, for instance, biochemical laboratories, staffed by biochemists, in the Montreal Neurological Institute and the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry; and in both of these you may find

graduate students working towards higher degrees (M.Sc. or Ph.D.) in Biochemistry, rather than in Neurology or Psychiatry. Many others may be found in the McGill-Montreal General Hospital Research Institute on University Street; and a few in the Donner Building or elsewhere.

Progress

Biochemistry, as a science, has made extraordinarily rapid progress in the last generation: many problems which seemed impossibly remote and impregnable when I was student have long since been solved. Chromatography makes possible the separation and isolation of different compounds even when they are extremely similar and available only in minute amounts; the use of isotopes enables us to trace the fate of organic substances in the body; optical methods such as spectrophotometry permit us to follow the course of biochemical reactions, without interfering with them. In dilute solution; by centrifugation we can separate the different structures within the living cell, and then study their chemical activities separately.

It is only fair to add that these are highly specialized and expensive techniques which cannot readily be placed at the disposal of the undergraduate.

Library School

By Miss Ross

The University Library dates only from the forties of the last century, and although by European standards it is young, it yet compares very favourably with many of the University Libraries of the Old World, both in size and in the richness of its book stock. It has altogether about 650,000 volumes, which is not a large figure by North American standards; but the quality of the collections is undoubtedly higher than the average.

For many years it was housed in the old Arts Building until the building of the William Molson Hall in 1862 enabled it to occupy a floor of this wing which it proceeded to congest until in 1892, Peter Redpath built the Redpath Library.

Old Redpath had to serve until 1952 although it had become inadequate by the early thirties, and in 1953 the new Library was added to provide seating room for the students who wished to sit down.

UNDER GRADUATE LIBRARY

The chief feature of the modern library is something which is new in Library organization: the separation from the general book stock of the Undergraduate Library.

This is a self-contained reference collection of about 40,000 volumes which are considered adequate for the Undergraduates needs.

VISITORS

Visitors to the Library will have an opportunity of passing through these reading rooms. They will also be able to see a section of the Stack as the main book collection is called. They can also see three of the separate collections: the Blacker-Wood Library of Natural History, famous for its collection on Ornithology; and the Blackader Library of Architecture and the Lauterman Library of Art both of which are on the top floor of the new building.

University Extension

By Dr. F. S. Howes

The Department of University Extension has a long history of service to the community. It has been operating in its present form since the early twenties, although, until 1940, few courses were offered and registration was small. In the 1940-41 session there were about 1,000 registrations and this has grown fairly steadily since. Last session there were 163 courses (211 classes) and 6514 registrations. This year, with about the same number of courses, registration promises to be considerably higher.

Variety

The courses offered are listed under five headings. The "A" courses are non-technical, cultural courses; the "B" courses are technical, engineering and language courses the "C" courses are Accountancy and related subjects; the "D" courses are Management and Business Administration, and the "E" courses are "Community Service courses", and include a large number of non-academic courses as for example — English language courses.

The registration break-down is as follows: 25% were women; 26% were French Canadian; 90% had High School graduation or better; 43% were college graduates; 54% were below 30 years of age; 77% were under 40 years of age and only 2% were over 50 years of age; 23% have their fees paid in whole or in part by their employer.

No Credit

None of these evening courses may be taken for credit toward a Bachelor's degree in any field. However, graduates in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering may obtain course credit toward the Master of Engineering degree or toward a Graduate Diploma in available in Management and Ad- these fields. A Diploma is also ministration and in Translation. Certificates are awarded in all but the A courses to students who successfully complete examination.

A good many new courses are offered each year to meet new needs in the community and some are dropped as the demand falls off. Some courses are offered on alternate years.

Macdonald

The Adult Education Service at Macdonald College is a part of the Extension Department. This service seeks to meet the needs of the rural communities.

MEZZANINE

On the Mezzanine Corridor can be seen the Cleveland Morgan Collection of Babylonian and Assyrian seals and clay tablets and early written records; the Colgate Collection of Printing; and some of the marionettes from the Stearn Marionette Collection, which includes some of the beautiful Japanese shadow puppets.

In the Display Corridor on the ground floor are six cases illustrating in a symbolic way the work of six departments in the Faculty of Arts.

Its Growth

Genetics

The Department of Genetics owes its existence to Professor C. L. Huskins, a graduate of the University of Alberta and doctor of science of London University, who came to McGill as Associate Professor of Genetics in the Botany Department in 1930. At that time genetics, a relatively new science, was beginning to make important theoretical and practical contributions to knowledge, and it was due to the energy and foresight of Professor Huskins that McGill, in 1934, formed the first Department of Genetics in Canada, under his chairmanship. Within two years the scope of the Department was broadened by the addition of a zoologist, Dr. S. C. Reed, to the staff.

During the early years of the Department, the staff and graduate students did fundamental research on the structure and behaviour of the chromosomes in wheat, oats and other plants and in economically important insects such as grasshoppers and spruce sawfly, as well as studying the role heredity in the development of the skin, the palate, and certain types of cancer in mice.

The increasing importance of genetics was recognized in 1939, when the John and Anne Molson Chair of Genetics was endowed from the estate of Mr. J. W. Molson.

Professor Huskins resigned in 1945, and Professor J. W. Boyes, a graduate of the Universities of Saskatchewan and Wisconsin, was appointed Chairman of the Department. Since then the Department has continued to grow and become more diversified. In 1952 activities were extended into the medical field, when active collaboration with the Department of Pediatrics and the Montreal Children's Hospital began, and Dr. F. C. Fraser of the Department of Genetics at the University was appointed Director of the newly-formed Department of Medical Genetics at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Last year a further development occurred, when a branch of the Department was set up at Macdonald College to facilitate and enlarge the Departmental contributions to agricultural genetics and plant and animal breeding. With the growth of the Department it has attracted graduate students, not only from various parts of Canada and the United States, but from Europe, the West Indies, and as far away as India and Formosa. In 1958 geneticists from all over the world will converge on Montreal, when the Tenth International Congress of Genetics will be held at McGill. Thus Genetics and the Department at McGill play an increasingly important role in ever wider spheres of human endeavour.

Dept. of Psychology

By Dr. Hebb

In 1946 Professor Robert B. MacLeod came to McGill from Swarthmore, reorganized the Department of Psychology, and then vanished without trace, in 1948 (rumor says he is at Cornell). Since then we have followed the course he charted. He insisted first on a clear separation between the study of psychology as a biological and social science, and psychology as a profession. On the one hand — this seems a quite reasonable view — he felt that you had to have something to apply before you could apply it; so we must develop psychology as an academic discipline first. On the other — This being equally reasonable — to ultimate validity of scientific ideas about the nature of man rests in their application to human beings, off the campus as well as on. Psychology exists as a pure science (even though it has hardly got to first base with some of its problems). It also exists as a profession in the form of applied psychology, whose practical value in industry and the clinic, even at the present stage of development, is the chief reason for the support that academic psychology now receives from the community.

With these separate aspects in mind, the University established the Applied Psychology Centre as a semi-autonomous unit within the Department, under the direction of Prof. E. C. Webster, to ensure that the professional and applied aspects of our work would be given adequate attention. The Centre arranges a number of special courses each year for persons from business and industry, and conducts training for graduate students in industrial, personnel, and clinical psychology, and in vocational guidance. This has been very successful, and it is expected to develop further.

The Department proper conducts undergraduate and graduate training in physiological and comparative (i.e., animal) psychology, quantitative methods, personality, and social and developmental psychology. These sound very different, but they are all aspects of one problem: how does the mind work? It is a tough problem but progress is being made in solving it, and the Department at McGill is among those contributing to it. We are happy to acknowledge the aid we receive in this undertaking from our experimental subjects, rats, dogs, monkeys and undergraduates: without these, where would we be?

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La Chef Salad

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Aubergines Nicoises

Pomme Purée

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Pâtisserie Française

Pudding au Riz

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Faculty of Engineering

By Dean R. E. Jamieson

Sir William Dawson, principal of the University in 1855, inaugurated a series of "popular lectures in applied science" within the Faculty of Arts. These lectures were expanded and consolidated in 1858 into a curriculum of two years' duration leading to a diploma in civil engineering — unique in British North America. The first graduate, one Oliver Gooding, received his diploma in 1858.

DIFFICULTIES

Apparently serious difficulties developed during the session 1863-64 as there were no further graduates in engineering through the next seven years. The lecture courses were resumed, probably in the session 1869-70 and one further graduate received the diploma in civil engineering in 1871.

In the session 1878-79 six years after the inaugural lecture of the Applied Science department all teaching and administrative responsibilities in engineering were transferred from the Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Applied Science. Professor Henry T. Bovey was appointed the first Dean of the Faculty. The length of the undergraduate course was increased to four years and four divisions of instruction were instituted, namely; Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, and Practical Chemistry.

In 1891 Electrical Engineering division appeared. Surveying was added to Civil Engineering and Architecture joined the faculty; the course was fixed at four years. In the session 1931-32 the name of the engineering degree was changed to Bachelor of Engineering and the name of the faculty to Faculty of Engineering.

From the very small beginnings of 1856 when there was one mem-

ber in the graduating class, the faculty has grown through the years to a present graduating class of around 300. The total number of graduates in Engineering has reached 6,449 and the total in Architecture 394, a contribution to the wealth and prosperity of Canada. This growth has been made possible by the generosity of our many benefactors and by the far-sighted planning of the men who have served the faculty so well.

THE PRESENT

Throughout our history we have accepted all students who have applied to us for admission, provided they can meet the entrance requirements. Registration for the current session shows a total of 1680 undergraduates, an increase of over 120 from last session. Needless to say this growth is straining our facilities to the absolute limit and some relief must be forthcoming before next session.

There have been many comments in recent years on the needs of the country for engineers, on the performance and alleged shortcomings of the students of today, and on the problem of those forty per cent who fail to graduate from our faculty. There appears to be complete agreement as to the

needs of the country for engineering and technical manpower and that these needs will certainly not be less in the future years. A growing supply of people is needed to design, to build and especially to operate these industries.

THE FUTURE

Our Faculty, in common with all other engineering schools in Canada, will be called upon to do its share in educating the increasing numbers of students who will seek engineering training. Statistics show that by 1965 there will be some 27,000 would-be engineering students, and if plans for expansion are carried out, facilities for only some 20,000. The existing schools must expand enormously or additional schools must come into existence — plus technical training for people below the degree level.

Our needs have been estimated on the basis of a total undergraduate enrolment in the faculty of approximately 2900. The scheme envisages a new building at the corner of Milton and University Streets, provision for office space for the whole or the Department of Mathematics, and a two-storey extension to the Engineering Building.

Mathematics

by Professor Tate

One of the major and most challenging tasks of the Department of Mathematics lies in giving adequate and essential mathematical instruction to numerous undergraduate and graduate students whose main interests lie in other fields. There are more than three thousand such students at McGill who are registered for at least one mathematical course during the session. As well as a flourishing undergraduate honours course which attracts, annually, approximately forty five students, in which mathematics, mathematical physics, statistics and actuarial mathematics may be combined with other cognate subjects.

Graduate School

Our graduate school in mathematics, which had only one or two students ten years ago, is now at least as large as any similar school in Canada. A unique feature of our school is the inclusion of a number of very able mathematical physicists who have attracted more graduate students in their field than any other such group in the Dominion. Their work is of a wide and varied nature, embracing quantum field theory, nuclear physics and solid state theory and they cooperate closely and happily with the department of Physics.

With the increasing recognition of the importance of a training in mathematical physics this group is making its influence more strongly felt in other allied subjects, such as, chemistry. Here at McGill a programme of training in mathematics and mathematical physics for chemists, which is unevaluated in Canada, has been developed in recent years by the collaboration of both departments. Our graduate school also gives training to a very substantial number of students for the Ph.D. degree in pure mathematics and in theoretical and applied statistics.

Computer Field

One possible future develop-

ment is in the important field of instruction in connection with electronic and other computers. A start in this direction was made last year by the introduction of a graduate and staff seminar on computers. In this effort we re-



ceived valuable help and encouragement from professional members in the industry.

The department will continue to be at the service of other departments for additional elementary and advanced mathematical training as need arises. Our graduate school shows every prospect of continuing to grow and the future is full of hope.

Commerce

by Professor E. W. Kierans

School of Commerce

A modest little printed announcement of 1906 shows that the first Commerce course was "intended as a preparation for entrance into business life", and it is extraordinary how close to the present concept of the School these original aims are, in spite of the vast changes that have occurred in these "practical affairs" to which the announcement referred.

Ten years after its inception the teaching staff included a number of persons still well remembered by graduates — Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Dr. Paul Villard, Dr. Leacock, and Dr. Hemmeon. Some may be surprised to learn that lecturing at McGill at that time was one who prior to his death a few years ago, was certainly one of the most brilliant and controversial intellectuals of our times, Dr. Harold Laski.

Lengthened

The course was eventually lengthened to three years, with the degree of B. Comm., and finally in 1922, after the tide of World War I veterans had passed, a fourth year was added. In 1943 the School moved into the Arthur Purvis Memorial Hall on Pine Avenue West.

Arts

The Commerce course began and has remained closely connected with the Arts Faculty. The subjects originally offered to students were essentially from the Arts curriculum with a few commercial subjects added. In the intervening decades between then and now there were appreciable swings in public opinion as to the proper preparation for a business career. In the face of these shifts the B. Comm course has developed in a forward direction.

Business

The business world in these past fifty years has developed into something so complex in its structure that much time can be saved to the graduate if he learns some career-slanted knowledge during his college years. This has led to the introduction of what the man of 1906 might have called "informational" courses, such as Marketing, Business Organization Commercial Law, and the like. In addition to preparing students for entry into general business, the School of Commerce has always played a special role in preparing students for the profession of chartered accountant.

All courses, whether from Arts or Commerce have been handled in a way which the School of Commerce teaching staff hopes will impart a blended knowledge of general and specialized information during the four year programme.

Employment

The potential employer interprets the B. Comm. degree as meaning that the graduate has the maturity of his age, has learned through study of long-established Arts disciplines, how to analyze and reason logically and has acquired a fair knowledge of the anatomy of business. Implied of course, is honesty and a capacity for loyalty. These make a young man a good bet for employment.

Economics Political Science

By Dr. Marsh

Past

McGill graduates of the twenties and thirties associate the Department of Economics and Political Science with such names as Leacock, Day and Hemmion. It would be tempting to dwell at length on the rich heritage, academic and anecdotal; that has been passed down from that era. Fortunately, this is something that the Department of today shares with the graduates of yesterday; for space, not choice, forces us to be brief. Professor Culliton, first appointed (as a sessional lecturer) on October 1, 1926, reinforces our continuity of spirit by a sound, empirical, and tangible link with that earlier period in the Department's growth: especially, but by no means only, in his study and teaching of the economic problems of Canada.

Present

At present, the Department has twenty full-time staff members, and it is clearly impossible to do justice to all except by speaking of the Department as a whole — what it is and what it does.

The Department of Economics and Political Science embraces two ordinarily distinct, though related, disciplines. Growing specialization by economists and political scientists alike, particularly in advanced research, has not broken up the close association of students, staff, and subject matter which today, as in the past, keeps our combined offerings in economics and political science close to the ideal of "political economy".

For example, both economists and political scientists engage in research and publish studies in common areas of interest, such as that provided by the Industrial Relations Centre. In teaching, some courses combine economic and political content whether given by a single instructor or, as in "government and business", by two instructors, one a political scientist and the other an economist. There is, in addition, the unity of subject matter achieved through a whole programme of courses

such as that offered by our honours programme. All students taking honours in economics and political science must maintain a balanced programme of basic honours courses in both disciplines.

Future

A Department may contribute in a number of ways to the University and to the community. Over the years, this Department has, through research, made significant contributions to knowledge in the social sciences. Its members have contributed even more directly in providing expert service and advice to governments at all levels, to public and private enterprise, and to Royal Commissions. Nevertheless, the most creative, as well as the most satisfying, contribution to the community is realized only through the generations of students trained for life and service in widely different fields. The Department is especially proud of those among its former students whom the University itself has chosen to honour: among them, Jacob Viner, Dana Wilgress, Graham Towers, and at the forthcoming convocation, Sydney Pierce. We are confident that in the years to come our students in economics and political science will continue to be worthy of the example set by these distinguished graduates of a few years back.

Dept. of Philosophy

By Professor Henderson

During the latter part of the nineteenth century McGill was the first Canadian university to appoint a professionally trained philosopher as a member of its staff. This professor was Dr. Clark Murray who taught and wrote here from his early days until the time of his retirement. His books on the philosophy of religion and on Christian ethics were widely read both in English-speaking and other philosophical circles and one of these volumes was republished last year.

Clark Murray was followed by another Scotsman, William Caldwell, who was joined by a Montrealer, J.W.A. Hickson. While Caldwell and Hickson formed the constant staff of the Department during roughly the first quarter of this century, we had for a brief period a man who later was to become one of the outstanding Platonic scholars of the present era — A.E. Taylor, whose "Plato: The Man and His Work" is familiar to a lot of undergraduates now attending the University.

Two of our more recent professors took on administrative responsibilities as well as their teaching. First Ira Mackay and later on Charles Hendel were Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science. So far as Philosophy was concerned, Mackay was noted for his stimulating lectures on perception and whilst Hendel was at McGill he wrote a two-volume book on Rousseau.

R.D. MacLennan came to us from Edinburgh during Hendel's time and eventually succeeded to the

Chairmanship of the Department. Over a year ago he returned to the other side and very recently his profound work in ethics and the philosophy of religion was honoured with signal recognition by Scottish philosophers.

Students

The students contribute a vitalizing influence that makes our pursuit an exciting adventure. In the middle 'twenties there was a total of about fifty students in the Department.

Social Work

By Director Moore

Dr. Moore pointed out that a constantly increasing number of social institutions such as courts, schools, churches, industries and hospitals are relying extensively on a new technology of human relations. There are demands for professional personnel as probation officers, marriage counselors, schools social workers and practitioners in rehabilitation. "But," he continued, "The profession is barely started. It arose in response to the dislocations of an industrial revolution; we are now in a period of accelerated industrialization on a world-wide scale, with the prospect of even more dramatic developments through automation and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Human society is experiencing dislocations and readjustments more dramatic than anything in the past. In these circumstances, the hard-won understanding that man's intelligence can be applied to human problems will be consolidated and extended. This is the business of social work. It is the business of the future."

Program

The programme of graduate instruction consists first of "foundations" for social work; (1. courses relating to understanding of the individual and group, and (2. courses on social institutions, particularly service institutions. The other area of instruction is that of "professional practice" — the principles used in working with people singly and collectively. Research and administration are adjunctive but highly important subjects.

An advance dinnovation in teaching inaugurated this year is represented in one of the foundation courses, "Human Growth and Behaviour." This course, taught by a clinical psychologist, a sociologist and a medical social worker — with other disciplines called upon as appropriate — attempts to weave the biological, social and psychological approaches into a single framework for the study of human behaviour.

Research

Here, too students in the second year relate themselves to a staff research project of their choosing. Research is under way on children in foster care, married women who work, the attitudes of adoptive parents and of the community towards adoption, planning for post-graduation employment, the meaning of adolescence, the problems of new Canadians, the rehabilitation of tuberculous patients, adjustment patterns in old age, and the contribution of social work to town planning.

There is an emphasis in field work on developing new patterns of service to meet new needs. Students working in psychiatric agencies, for example, in addition to their intensive experience with individuals, do preventive work with groups of parents, home and school associations, etc. Last Spring a group of students, under the direction of Professor C. E. Gifford, introduced the use of group processes into the Verdun Protestant Hospital.

The school, second oldest in Canada, has not always been within McGill University. It was incorporated for seventeen years as the

Montreal School of Social Work, a private institution, under a board of directors chaired in succession by B. B. Stevenson, W. C. Scott and J. H. H. Robertson.

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Sociology And Anthropology

by Professor W. A. Westley

by Professor William A. Westley Chairman

The first Department of Sociology in Canada was established at McGill with the appointment of Dr. Carl A. Dawson in 1922. He continued as chairman for thirty years and was instrumental in introducing Sociology to Canada as both an academic and a research discipline. Today Sociology has become an important part of the curriculum in almost every Canadian university, while the Department at McGill has widened its interest to include Anthropology and has expanded its staff from one lone assistant professor to six full-time teachers and two research assistants. Yet, the Department must plan for still further expansion in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands of students for instruction, and the needs of government and business for trained research workers.

Sociologists trained by the McGill Department are contributing to Canada in many important ways. They hold positions in almost every Canadian university, in the Government (in the departments of Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Labour, National Defence, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics), in industry, in advertising agencies, in public opinion research organizations, and as town planners, parole officers, and social workers.

Research Projects

Throughout its history, the Department has always been deeply concerned with research into problems of importance both to Canada and the development of social science knowledge. The first ma-

for studies were those of Dr. Dawson on the frontier pioneer communities, reported in three books on the prairie settlements. During the depression the members of the Department cooperated in studies concerning the adjustment of minority groups to unemployment, resulting in Reynold's book, *The British Immigrant*.

Shortly thereafter the Department participated in major research projects on Canadian-American relationships and the industrialization of French Canada. The latter studies resulted in E. C. Hughes' now famous book, *"French Canada in Transition,"* and in Horace Miner's *St. Denis*. During the last war, Dr. Forrest LaViolette completed extensive studies of the Canadian-Japanese which he reported in his *"Canadian Japanese in World War II."*

Today

Today the Department continues its deep interest in research and training. Each member of the teaching staff is presently engaged in one or more research projects in which students are encouraged to participate. Dr. William Westley is studying the nature and control of crowds. Drs. Westley and Elkin, in cooperation with members of the Department of Psychiatry, are studying the origin of mental health in family experience. Dr. Jacob Fried has just completed a workbook surveying

three years ago, the Faculty of Music has invited the distinguished operatic composer, Gian-Carlo Menotti, to speak at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium on the evening of October 11th. Other speakers in this series, which was arranged for Faculty by Dr. Ellen Ballon, are Mme Lote Lehmann, Mr. Samuel Chotzinoff, and Sir Ernest Macmillan.

A quite new departure is the series of Campus Concerts to be held on alternate Mondays at 1-2 p.m. in Redpath Hall. Participating in this series will be advanced students and members of the Conservatorium staff. A quite varied series of programmes has been prepared which includes a piano recital of Canadian compositions, a lecture-recital of French and Flemish choral masterworks, and a concert of fifteenth and sixteenth century instrumental works performed on old instruments.

LIBRARY

A final word may be added concerning library facilities. In addition to a small but compact library of scores and parts, the Faculty of Music possesses a quite extensive library of recordings of both earlier and more recent music. Students of all Faculties are invited to make use of this material in the Conservatorium building. Although the recordings are not ordinarily available for loan, scores and parts may be borrowed for a limited time.

the Indian and Eskimo tribes of Quebec and Labrador, and is presently engaged in a study of cross cultural aspects of mental illness. He has just returned from a summer field trip to the Peruvian Andes.

Dr. Philip Garigue has been continuing the traditional interest of the Department in French Canada through a series of studies of French Canadian culture, and has recently published a bibliography of books and articles on French Canada. Dr. Aileen Ross is writing a book on the Urban Hindu Family (she spent a year in India gathering her materials) and is continuing her studies of the nursing profession.

Solomon

Dr. David Solomon, who recently joined our staff from the Defence Research Board, is completing a study of the medical profession. Each of these projects contributes to basic social science knowledge, enlarges our understanding of Canada, and provides a valuable opportunity for students to receive training in methods of field research.

Islamic Studies

The Institute of Islamic Studies was founded in 1952 under its present Director, Dr. W. C. Smith, who is also Birks Professor of Comparative Religion in the Faculty of Divinity. It has been generously financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as from other sources.

The Institute aspires to promote an understanding and appreciation of Islam as a living force in the modern world. The beliefs and institutions of Islam, and the political, social, religious and intellectual history of the Muslim peoples, are accordingly studied. At the same time, special attention is paid to contemporary problems and to the efforts of recent Muslim thinkers to find solutions to them. The Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Urdu languages are also studied, both as classical and as living languages. A comprehensive library is being built up, with works in all the main Islamic and Western languages and from all periods.

The Institute, which forms part of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, provides facilities for both instruction and research, and seeks to work as far as possible as a co-operative enterprise, to which Western and Muslim staff and students contribute alike. It is open to qualified candidates for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Islamic studies, and to others who desire to take particular courses or follow particular lines of research.

★ A History...

(continued from page 8)

Stephen Leacock, in literature, Rutherford, whose experiments with "heavy water" provoked the research leading to the splitting of the atom, and Soddy who aided the discovery of isotopes, widened the academic horizons.

Dr. F. C. JAMES

In 1940, when Dr. James became principal, a new dimension was being added to the university Extra-curricular activities flooded the campus. Clubs like the Red and White Revue, the honorary societies, national societies, and political clubs sprang up, catering to every student interest.

New facilities have opened up, new degrees are offered, and the enrolment has doubled in less than a decade. University, once a luxury, is now a necessity, and this has provided these once venerable institutions with a new challenge.

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Music

By Dean Duchou

FACULTY OF MUSIC

Recent innovations in the Faculty of Music have been primarily directed toward (a) the establishment of an intensive and varied programme of professional training, (b) closer integration with other segments of the University. Curricular changes are relevant to both of these goals, and may conveniently be discussed first.

FOUR YEARS

The Faculty of Music has now established a four- rather than a three-year degree programme, and has thereby found it possible to eliminate previous qualifying admission requirements. It has also made available to the undergraduate three channels of specializations: Composition, Performance, and School Music. The respective curricula have been so correlated as to facilitate transference from one to another channel of specialization during the first two years of college study. Further innovations affecting all degree candidates include an intensification in the programme of theoretical, historical, and analytical studies, as well as the introduction of an academic requirement.

NEW COURSES

Of special interest is the creation of a large number of new courses which provide a direct outlet into existing professional fields such as chamber music, choral and orchestral work, opera, church music, accompanying, radio production, radio composition, etc. The twofold importance of these new courses lies in the fact that they, on the one hand, open up important channels of employment to graduates, and on the other, may be expected ultimately to exert a favourable influence upon professional standards in these fields no less than upon the musical taste of the community at large.

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Bob HOLLAND
Halfback

Sigurdson, Adrian Doubtful Starters As Red and White Open New Season Saturday

by IRWIN SANKOFF

IRWIN SANKOFF

Enroute to London:—Another season of the Red! Football League kicks off this Saturday with the Redmen in London in an effort to knock down London Bridge for the second year in a row. Last year the Red and White dumped the Western Mustangs in London Town by a 35-17 count.

Coach Larry Sullivan's Big Red team took the early train this morning and will get to London late this afternoon. The team ran through a light signal drill last night and Sullivan announced that everyone was ready to play with two slight exceptions.

Both Len Sigurdson and Rick Adrian were nursing slight leg injuries and it was doubtful whether they would be able to get into the fray. Sigurdson, a six-foot-two, 205 lb. tackle from Winnipeg, hurt his leg in the McMaster exhibition contest last week. He has been taking treatments for the injured limb all week and definitely wants to play.

Adrian, a 195 pound fullback, pulled a muscle ten days ago in a practice scrimmage. He sat out the McMaster tilt, but aggravated the injury this week. He won't know until tomorrow whether or not he'll see any action.

Sullivan didn't release his starting lineup, but we'll hazard a guess as to how the Red and White will line up offensively in their initial game. Johnny Bennett and Sam Yuska will probably get the call to open at the end positions.

Bennett was the all-star end last season and also managed to win the league scoring title. Yuska, probably the most under rated player in the league, is one of the hardest tacklers on the squad.

Ron Murphy and John Larsen will most likely get the call to start in the tackle spots. Larsen was named most improved player on the Redmen last year while

Murphy stood out both defensively and offensively. The latter also missed a couple of games with a knee injury.

Buster Brown will open in one of the guard spots with 220 pound Des Desimone in the other. Des will be starting his fourth season with the tribe. Brown is playing in his second year with the Red and White. The ex-Hamilton Tiger lineman was voted most valuable lineman last year in addition to his all-star spot.

Newly elected Redmen captain Vaughan McVey will open at the centre spot. Vaughan stood out against the Mustangs last year intercepting a pass, blocking one kick and recovering a couple of fumbles.

Dick Carr, the Columbia Lion, will be directing traffic in the Redmen backfield for the second year. Carr won the Most Valuable Player award with the Redmen in his first season in addition to his being named to the Intercollegiate all-star squad.

Tom Gallagher may open flying wing. Tom, who played with the Inters last season, looked very good against the Marauders last week. If Adrian doesn't make the grade for the game, bespectacled back slot.

Dave Hawley will start in the full-

Hawley didn't play anywhere last year, but was a standout rushing against McMaster. John Cronin and Bob Holland will be running out of the halfback spot. Both of

these men are hard runners and will give the Western defence plenty of trouble.

Sullivan will also have a strong bench for the game. Despite the injury to Jack Behrman and the loss of Wally Bulchak, Sullivan will still have a bevy of backfielders to choose from to spell of the starters.

Jimmy Grant may get in to quarter some of the game, but in any case he is slated for some duty on the halfline. Jan (Sandy) Sandzelius will handle the punting chores for the Red Raiders while Merdy Armstrong, Jerry Anderson, Paul Dingle, John Tilley and Bill Picard will see plenty of action.

McGill will also be deep in reserves for the line. The wingline, called by many the strongest in the league, and with good reason, just about ripped the Western line to pieces last year. This year the Mustangs front wall doesn't seem to be as strong.

Fellows like Rae Brown, Merv Shaw, Garnet Bertrand, Joe Cronin, Art McCabe, Leo Konyk and Earl Merling are all looking forward to an afternoon of fun in the Mustang backfield.

On the other side of the fence the Mustangs are boosting a "Bring the Yates Cup back to Western" season. Art Turner will probably quarter this edition of the Purple and White with John

Bell, Willie Casanova (who evidently is best of friend's with Metras again), Walt Delahey and Neil Desborough rounding out the backfield. Desborough is remembered as the boy who took two kickoffs back 90 yards for touchdowns against the Redmen last year.

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Editor's Note

We are deeply thankful to those who contributed to this issue and regret that due to space limitations articles were shortened or omitted. Acknowledgements are due to the Graduates Society for use of material from the McGill News.

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HOCKEY NOTICE

All men interested in playing either Senior hockey with the Redmen or Intermediate hockey with the Braves are asked to report to the lecture room at the Gym on Thursday, October 11 at 1:10 p.m. Practices will start on the 15th of October.

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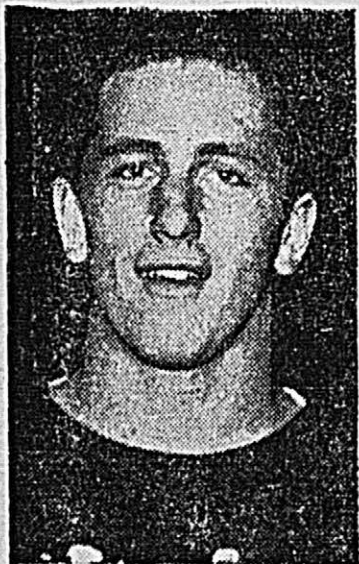
Student Season Football tickets will be available until Friday, October 12th at 5.00 p.m. If you haven't purchased yours as yet and wish to support our 1956 McGill Redmen, please pick up your season ticket before this date.

The Ancients... And The Moderns

by GEORGE ROSENBERG

Up at the library the other day we were browsing through some old volumes of the Daily, pretty old ones as a matter of fact. They were the first two volumes of the Daily ever published: 1911-1912, and 1912-1913. The football coverage especially caught our fancy.

Those were the days of the two-bucks-and-a-kick era when more than half the game consisted of kicking, and the returning of those kicks, in most cases, also via the boot. Those were the days when the strength of a team was measured by the ability of its half-backs to catch and kick a football, and by the speed with which its outside wings (ends) got under those punts. Bruising forwards



JOHNNY PIERSON

(linemen) and hard-bucking backfielders were also at a prime. Those were the days when the forward pass was an oddity, merely a trick play.

The seasons of 1911 and 1912 presented the Red and White rooters with a series of hopes and frustrations culminated, however, by ultimate success. Those two seasons showed quite clearly McGill's attitude and policy towards football then; a policy in some respects similar to present day practices and in other respects quite dissimilar. Let us trace the two seasons, for comparison as well as for contrast.

GOOD PROSPECTS

At the beginning of the 1911 season the prospects for a winning team looked very promising for McGill. They had a speedy backfield, and a very good kicker, Billington. The line looked a trifle weak, but did not seem to cause any real concern. Things looked even brighter after the Red and White trounced RMC of Ottawa 20-5 in the season's opener. The league in those days consisted of Ottawa, Toronto, Queens and McGill. Despite the decisive victory, the McGill line received much criticism in the review of the game. The backfield, however, was praised to the hilt.

McGill's football fortunes took a turn for the worst on the following Saturday when they met their sworn rivals and perennial obstacle to the championship, Toronto Varsity. The Blues won by a score of 18-11 despite Billington's great kicking for the second week in a

row, and some spirited running by a speedy backfielder, Murray. McGill, however, was not yet out of the championship race, and in fact looked like a very strong force to be reckoned with seven days after the Toronto defeat when the Redmen overwhelmed Queens by a score of 34-6. This was a tremendous score in the days when the majority of points were made up of rouges and field goals. The line, in contrast to the first two games, played well; Billington again starred.

This victory set the stage for the crucial contest the week after: Toronto at McGill. A win for McGill here was almost an absolute necessity in order to remain in the championship race. Heavy money was waged on the game with the odds slightly favouring McGill. The Red and White backfield was faster as were the ends; the line, moreover, had improved considerably. The teams as a whole was now in the peak of condition. "King" Clancy was quoted in the Daily as predicting a clearcut victory for McGill.

But, this, unfortunately, was not to be McGill's year. The Red team put up a valiant fight, but could not maintain their edge as Toronto came from behind in the last quarter to squeeze by the Redmen 26-22.

The defeat all but put McGill out of contention for the championship. This became official on the very next Saturday when a disorganized McGill team lost again, this time to Queens.

It seems that the attitude concerning losing McGill teams of the past few years. The Monday issue following the Queens loss overflowed with cutting criticism. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the criticism was of a constructive type. It was well directed, and actually in the long run brought results.

We should like to quote part of the editorial of Monday, November 5, 1911: "Every year we have been content to sit back and lament that our team has failed to win the championship through lack of coaching. Our only chance of success lies in securing a man who would take sole charge of the team and make it his one aim and object to turn out a winner... We undoubtedly do not take advantage of the material which is thrust upon us by a benevolent and altogether too kind providence."

At the end of last season (1955), McGill had also to solve a few football problems. The problems in each case were different. Their solution brought results in 1912 in the one case; and, at the risk of going out on a limb, we think that the solution of the 1955 problems will produce similar results in 1956.

1912

The 1912 season again dawned with a promise of wonderful material, but this time there was added to this array of stars a coach worthy of the best. He was the great Frank Shaughnessy, a former Notre Dame star, and an experienced coach in the United States.

The best way to trace the 1912

season would be through quotation of the headlines concerning the football team in the various issues of the daily of that year. In some places, they are quite informative, in others quite amusing.

Thur. Oct. 3 — "Improvement On The Line Shown; Fastest Practice Of Year".

Sat. Oct. 5 — "Latest News Of The Team Before Today's Game Of Enchanting Nature".

Mon. Oct. 7 — "McGill Loses Opening Game To Toronto".

This was certainly an unexpected defeat. It was blamed mainly on the poor condition of the team on an unusually hot day. McGill led at half-time, but tired badly towards the end and finally lost out 25-13.



JIMMY MILLER

Fri. Oct. 11 — "Senior Line Fails To Keep Second Team From Scoring".

Sat. Oct. 12 — "Team Ready For Hard Game With Presbyterians Today".

Mon. Oct. 14 — "Consistent Form Displayed In Contest On Muddy Field".

McGill won this game by a score of 15-5, and showed excellent form.

Thur. Oct. 17 — "Successful Trick Plays Pulled Off In Practice".

Coach Shaughnessy's influence was beginning to tell.

Mon. Oct. 21 — "McGill Defeats Varsity In Decisive Manner By A Large Score Of 28-7".

This was a great day for the Redmen. The defending champions had not received such a bad beating in years. The entire McGill team starred. "Shag's" plays completely baffled Toronto.

Mon. Nov. 4 — "McGill Won Game By Clever Play In Second Half — Team Now Leads Inter-collegiate League".

Red and White again displayed good form in overcoming Queens 14-3.

Tues. Nov. 12 — "Ottawa Choice For Playoff".

Now the championship game with Varsity was just around the corner.

Wed. Nov. 13 — "Hard Practice Starts For Saturday's Struggle".

Thur. Nov. 14 — "Enthusiastic Old Boys Provided Practice Match And Lost Game Struggle 4-0".

Sat. Nov. 15 — "Both Teams Ready For Crucial Game".

Redmen Bring Home Grid Title (18 Years Ago)

by STU SMITH

The idea occurred to those on the Daily to insert in this issue something concerning the last time the McGill Redmen won a senior football championship. This required looking into back files of as long as the year 1938, count them, 18 years ago.

The Redmen had not won a title since 1928 and the McGill fans were raising the proverbial eyebrows wondering about their team's chances for the season. Coach of the crew was a gentleman by the name of Doug Kerr. Let us return for a moment to the opening days of the 1938 schedule through the medium of the Daily files.

October 7 (the day before the opening game) — "Hopes run high as Coach Kerr will field a team qualified... to subdue the Mustangs (Western)".

October 11 — "Westman kicks four points to win... Western score single point to avert shutout. Supported by the starring performances of Andy Anton, Bob Keefer, and Ronnie Perowne, Herb Westman was able to kick the Redmen to victory with four rouges, 4-1."

October 14 — "Tomorrow afternoon in Toronto, the Kerr Klan will

Mon. Nov. 17, 1912 — "CHAMPIONS!"

That one word summed it up. Varsity proved no match for the Red machine which was being hailed as the greatest team in McGill history. The final score of the championship game was 14-3. The team on the whole played magnificently. The backs never ran so fast, the line never charged so hard, and Billington, the 1911 star, never kicked so well.

Who knows, maybe those magnificent words will be repeated at the end of the 1956 season as well; and maybe, the Monday morning issue of the Daily following the last football game of the season will have that tantalizing, alluring word splashed across its front page — CHAMPIONS!

All in all, good luck, Redmen.

take the field against Warren Stevens' Varsity squad in an attempt to obtain first place in the Inter-collegiate Football League."

October 17 — "Redmen Earn Clever Win at Toronto as Westman Punts in Brilliant Style. Blueboys Beaten 10-7. Full credit for the victory must go to Herb Westman whose hoists frequently soared over sixty yards in the air."

October 22 — "McGill Set For Queen's Today. Expect Tough Battle From Desperate Invaders."

October 24 — "Redmen Hold Lead Trimming Queen's 17-5. Hamilton Stars in Tricky Play For touchdown. Westman Shines In All-around Play."

The season was now half-way over and talk was beginning to circulate that the Redmen had it wrapped up. Plans were being readied for a celebration and each bit of football news written was awaited with interest and anxiety.

(continued on page 23)

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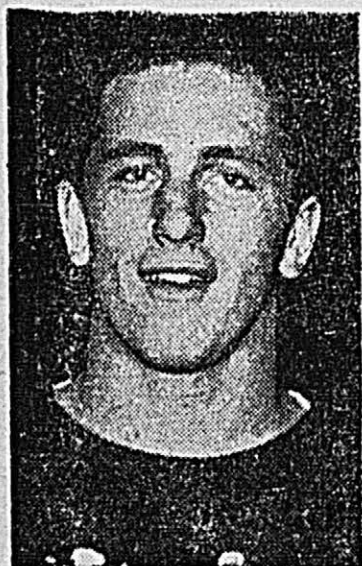
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JOHNNY PIERSON

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The seasons of 1911 and 1912 presented the Red and White rooters with a series of hopes and frustrations culminated, however, by ultimate success. Those two seasons showed quite clearly McGill's attitude and policy towards football then; a policy in some respects similar to present day practices and in other respects quite dissimilar. Let us trace the two seasons, for comparison as well as for contrast.

GOOD PROSPECTS

At the beginning of the 1911 season the prospects for a winning team looked very promising for McGill. They had a speedy backfield, and a very good kicker, Billington. The line looked a trifle weak, but did not seem to cause any real concern. Things looked even brighter after the Red and White trounced RMC of Ottawa 20-5 in the season's opener. The league in those days consisted of Ottawa, Toronto, Queens and McGill. Despite the decisive victory, the McGill line received much criticism in the review of the game. The backfield, however, was praised to the hilt.

McGill's football fortunes took a turn for the worst on the following Saturday when they met their sworn rivals and perennial obstacle to the championship, Toronto Varsity. The Blues won by a score of 18-11 despite Billington's great kicking for the second week in a

row, and some spirited running by a speedy backfielder, Murray.

McGill, however, was not yet out of the championship race, and in fact looked like a very strong force to be reckoned with seven days after the Toronto defeat when the Redmen overwhelmed Queens by a score of 34-6. This was a tremendous score in the days when the majority of points were made up of rouges and field goals. The line, in contrast to the first two games, played well; Billington again starred.

This victory set the stage for the crucial contest the week after: Toronto at McGill. A win for McGill here was almost an absolute necessity in order to remain in the championship race. Heavy money was waged on the game with the odds slightly favouring McGill. The Red and White backfield was faster as were the ends; the line, moreover, had improved considerably. The teams as a whole was now in the peak of condition. "King" Clancy was quoted in the Daily as predicting a clearcut victory for McGill.

But, this, unfortunately, was not to be McGill's year. The Red team put up a valiant fight, but could not maintain their edge as Toronto came from behind in the last quarter to squeeze by the Redmen 26-22.

The defeat all but put McGill out of contention for the championship. This became official on the very next Saturday when a disorganized McGill team lost again, this time to Queens.

It seems that the attitude concerning losing McGill teams of the past few years. The Monday issue following the Queens loss overflowed with cutting criticism. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the criticism was of a constructive type. It was well directed, and actually in the long run brought results.

We should like to quote part of the editorial of Monday, November 5, 1911: "Every year we have been content to sit back and lament that our team has failed to win the championship through lack of coaching. Our only chance of success lies in securing a man who would take sole charge of the team and make it his one aim and object to turn out a winner... We undoubtedly do not take advantage of the material which is thrust upon us by a benevolent and altogether too kind providence."

At the end of last season (1955), McGill had also to solve a few football problems. The problems in each case were different. Their solution brought results in 1912 in the one case; and, at the risk of going out on a limb, we think that the solution of the 1955 problems will produce similar results in 1956.

1912

The 1912 season again dawned with a promise of wonderful material, but this time there was added to this array of stars a coach worthy of the best. He was the great Frank Shaughnessy, a former Notre Dame star, and an experienced coach in the United States.

The best way to trace the 1912

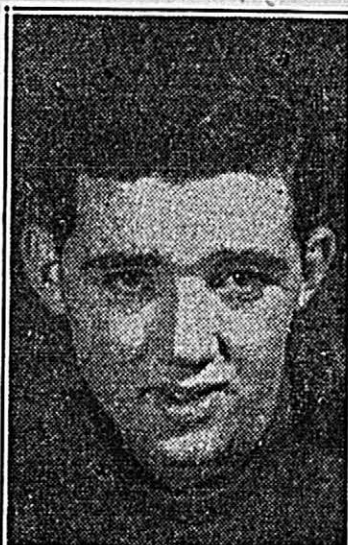
season would be through quotation of the headlines concerning the football team in the various issues of the daily of that year. In some places they are quite informative, in others quite amusing.

Thur. Oct. 3 — "Improvement On The Line Shown; Fastest Practice of Year".

Sat. Oct. 5 — "Latest News Of The Team Before Today's Game Of Enchanting Nature".

Mon. Oct. 7 — "McGill Loses Opening Game To Toronto".

This was certainly an unexpected defeat. It was blamed mainly on the poor condition of the team on an unusually hot day. McGill led at half-time, but tired badly towards the end and finally lost out 25-13.



JIMMY MILLER

Fri. Oct. 11 — "Senior Line Fails To Keep Second Team From Scoring".

Sat. Oct. 12 — "Team Ready For Hard Game With Presbyterians Today".

Mon. Oct. 14 — "Consistent Form Displayed In Contest On Muddy Field".

McGill won this game by a score of 15-5, and showed excellent form.

Thur. Oct. 17 — "Successful Trick Plays Pulled Off In Practice".

Coach Shaughnessy's influence was beginning to tell.

Mon. Oct. 21 — "McGill Defeats Varsity In Decisive Manner By A Large Score Of 28-7".

This was a great day for the Redmen. The defending champions had not received such a bad beating in years. The entire McGill team starred. "Shag's" plays completely baffled Toronto.

Mon. Nov. 4 — "McGill Won Game By Clever Play In Second Half — Team Now Leads Inter-collegiate League".

Red and White again displayed good form in overcoming Queens 14-3.

Tues. Nov. 12 — "Ottawa Choke For Playoff".

Now the championship game with Varsity was just around the corner.

Wed. Nov. 13 — "Hard Practice Starts For Saturday's Struggle".

Thur. Nov. 14 — "Enthusiastic Old Boys Provided Practice Match And Lost Game Struggle 4-0".

Sat. Nov. 15 — "Both Teams Ready For Crucial Game".

Redmen Bring Home Grid Title (18 Years Ago)

by STU SMITH

The idea occurred to those on the Daily to insert in this issue something concerning the last time the McGill Redmen won a senior football championship. This required looking into back files of as long as the year 1938, count them, 18 years ago.

The Redmen had not won a title since 1928 and the McGill fans were raising the proverbial eyebrows wondering about their team's chances for the season. Coach of the crew was a gentleman by the name of Doug Kerr. Let us return for a moment to the opening days of the 1938 schedule through the medium of the Daily files.

October 7 (the day before the opening game) — "Hopes run high as Coach Kerr will field a team qualified... to subdue the Mustangs (Western)".

October 11 — "Westman kicks four points to win... Western score single point to avert shutout. Supported by the starring performances of Andy Anton, Bob Keefe, and Ronnie Perowne, Herb Westman was able to kick the Redmen to victory with four rouges, 4-1."

October 14 — "Tomorrow afternoon in Toronto, the Kerr Klan will

Mon. Nov. 17, 1912 — "CHAMPIONS!"

That one word summed it up. Varsity proved no match for the Red machine which was being hailed as the greatest team in McGill history. The final score of the championship game was 14-3. The team on the whole played magnificently. The backs never ran so fast, the line never charged so hard, and Billington, the 1911 star, never kicked so well.

Who knows, maybe those magnificent words will be repeated at the end of the 1956 season as well; and maybe, the Monday morning issue of the Daily following the last football game of the season will have that tantalizing, alluring word splashed across its front page — CHAMPIONS!

All in all, good luck, Redmen.

take the field against Warren Stevens' Varsity squad in an attempt to obtain first place in the Inter-collegiate Football League."

October 17 — "Redmen Earn Clever Win at Toronto as Westman Punts in Brilliant Style. Blueboys Beaten 10-7. Full credit for the victory must go to Herb Westman whose hoists frequently soared over sixty yards in the air."

October 22 — "McGill Set For Queen's Today. Expect Tough Battle From Desperate Invaders."

October 24 — "Redmen Hold Lead Trimming Queen's 17-5. Hamilton Stars in Tricky Play For touchdown. Westman Shines In All-around Play."

The season was now half-way over and talk was beginning to circulate that the Redmen had it wrapped up. Plans were being readied for a celebration and each bit of football news written was awaited with interest and anxiety.

(continued on page 23)

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McGill's Lengthy Athletic History Has An Interesting Past To Remember

"We have won and lost games, but we have rejoiced in a good record and wonderful personalities." This statement describes very aptly our athletic career, looking back through the years. This review may be something of a McGill sports-history, but more a tale of personalities with a sprinkling of facts and figures.

When did sports begin around the hoary walls of Old McGill? Well, when does a sport begin? And where? A very good question, however there is evidence, that prior to 1900, the following sports were participated in: snow-shoe racing, lacrosse, cricket, soccer, boxing, skiing, rugby, hockey, track and field, fox-hunting, swimming, sailing, golf, canoeing, shooting, basketball, and the ever pleasant effort of bicycling.

For a moment let us consider the controversial origin of ice hockey. Forget about the melees played on the Lachine Canal, where skates were a luxury. The first recorded McGill championship goes back as far as the 1877-78 season. Dr. Peter Naismith, a graduate of '88, originated and codified the rules for a game called basketball, named after the peach basket first used as goals. At one time, in the earlier days the professors were eligible to play on the teams.

In fact organization itself was practically non-existent. In 1875, Harvard challenged us to a game of "Football", and we sent our "Rugby" football team. Apparently we forgot to bring the specially elongated ball. However Harvard graciously accepted to play one half each under the two sets of rules. The game ended in a 0-0 tie.

At this point I'd like to mention some of the really great past athletes and the what they were famous for. Such great names such as Phil Edwards, the amazing track star, Eric Billington, Shag Shaughnessy, and many more, must be recalled. Phil Edwards, who ran with the smooth grace and speed of the antelope, closely seconded by George Hodgson, Eric Billington, whose kick was fabulous, Dan Gillmor, a football great of the Billington era, all come to mind. Other great athletes who donned the red and white were Boo Anderson, one of the greatest of the past greats, the great swimmer Frank McGill, the late Percy Molson, after whom our stadium is named and finally, J. D. Morrow, who held three different inter-collegiate sprint records at the same time.

In hockey the big red teams and their ups and downs, with perhaps the emphasis on the latter. But there have been great players and great moments. The late Dr. "Bobbie" Bell will ever be remembered for the contribution he made as an inspiring organizer and coach back in the early '30's. Included among some of the hockey masters of the past were, the brothers Chutcheff, Jack McGill, Wigle, Dunn, Powers, all forgotten now, but still all time greats.

No football contest in McGill history was more stirring than the game against Queen's Kingston, in 1911. The hero of this game was the already mentioned Billington. In the dying minutes of the 19 to

17 favor of Queen's game, Billington picked up a blade of grass and dropped it to estimate the necessary drift allowance for a drop-kick. Then from a nearly impossible distance he placed the ball between the goal posts, with inches to spare and won the game for his team.

Along with Billington such McGill football immortals as Savage, Percy Molson, Don Young, Draper, Anderson, Gillmor, Phillpott, Russell, Robillard, Hanna, and many another, though meaningfully to most of us now, have their names permanently recorded in the minds of the fans who saw them in action.

Track and field always loomed large. It is of interest to note that at the turn of the century, he football budget was \$90, hockey \$60, and track \$200 plus. These figures are the approximate salaries per week of some of the coaches of these departments today.

Who will ever forget the Percy Molsons, the Phil Edwards, the Sid Peaces, the Morrrows, and countless others who carried the Red and White to fame on the cinder path and in the field. Van Wagner, a tower of strength on the track team won as high as two championships for every one of Varsity's.

There have been many a famous boxing match at McGill. However, one of the most hilarious involved Eugene Cowles, grandson of

the famous light opera singer of the same name. Incidents such as both men falling without being hit, colliding with the back of their heads, and joining in the laughter, and Cowles swinging so wildly that he lost his balance, and butted his opponent in the pit of the stomach with his head, were part of the match. The bout finally ended when Cowles' glove burst and the stuffing fell out. The match has gone down into the records as one embodying the greatest display of "guts" by both men.

Urbain Molmans, later coach of the rowing team, and a great rower himself, made a memorable contribution to our rowing story. When once accused that his language was ungentlemanly while coaching his boys, he replied that he was yelling in Flemish.

The wonderful graduate athletic clubs, and the McGill Winter Carnivals have developed from such earnest and talented winter sports enthusiasts as W. B. Thompson and Harry Pangman whose achievements lay in skiing and fancy skating.

In conclusion I'd like to say that it is most fortunate that McGill has had such great personalities to lay the foundation for the wonderful athletic department we now enjoy. The staff, the facilities, and our own athletes owe a great deal indeed to these forgotten heroes who made the history of Old McGill's sports.

Department of Physical Education

The McGill School of Physical Education, the oldest such school in Canada, offers a four year undergraduate professional program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education.

Development

Founded in 1912 as a short summer course, the School has passed through five main stages of development. In 1916 the course was increased to one full year in length. In 1919, under the direction of Dr. A.S. Lamb, the length of the program was increased to two years and a diploma in Physical Education was awarded to successful graduates. In 1933 a third year was added to the course and increased emphasis was placed on general academic training. In 1945 the three year course was replaced by a four-year program which led to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physical Education. In 1954 the School was transferred from the Faculty of Medicine to the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Bachelor of Science degree was replaced by a Bachelor of Physical Education degree.

Greater Importance

The post-World War II period saw the School blossom forth into a place of even greater importance on the McGill campus. The influx of war veterans who were interested in preparing themselves for positions in schools and colleges, community centres, industrial organizations, caused a doubling of

the student enrollment. Although the registration has since levelled off at a lower figure, the demand for persons with undergraduate professional training in Health, Physical Education and Recreation has continued to increase. For some time now the School has been unable to meet the demands of employers for training personnel.

Although the School of Physical Education has operated independently from the Department of Athletics since 1948, there still exists an intimate relationship between the two programs.

★ Redmen bring . . .

(continued from page 22)

October 31 — "Red Gridders Stretch Lead Downing Gaels 9-1. First Place Assured As Varsity Edges Western 8-7."

November 4 — "Record Crowd Expected At Big Football Classic Between Varsity, McGill."

November 7 — "Redmen Remain Unbeaten in Rugby Race. Trounce Varsity 23-2. Anton, Robb and Westman Score Touchdowns. Westman Stars in Kicking Role."

The Redmen had only to play the second-place Western Mustangs in London to wind up the season. A McGill victory would mean the title; a loss would force a sudden-death playoff between the two clubs.

November 10 — "Redmen Invade London. Victory Will Give McGill First Title in Ten Years."

November 14 — "Grid Playoff at Molson Stadium. Mustangs Win 16-6."

November 18 — "Kerr Klan and Mustangs Battle For Title Tomorrow."

The date was November 19, 1938. The time was 2:15 pm. The place: Molson Stadium. Looking on was a capacity crowd as the two football teams lined up on the field. The first quarter started.

November 21 — "Fighting Team Brings Grid Title To McGill."

Yes, that was eighteen years ago. Will this year bring an end to the championship famine suffered here since? Who knows! It will surely happen sometime — why not now?

WRESTLING

Thursday, Oct. 11th, marks the opening of the 1936-57 inter-collegiate wrestling season.

RIFLE CLUB

Rifle Shooting for male members has started and times are as follows: Tues., 5-10 p.m. and Fri., 7-10 p.m. Those who wish to qualify for the club team should shoot their 4 required targets before the 31st of October. There will be pistol shooting on Fri. from 9-10 p.m. only.

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Indians Seek Initial Victory Against Bishop's At Lennoxville Tomorrow

by FRED SELIGMAN

The Intermediate Grid Indians will play Bishop's University tomorrow at Lennoxville, Quebec. In their last outing on Wednesday evening, the McGillians howled to the powerful Eastward 55ers of the Junior Q.R.F.U. by a 7-6 count.

Although they lost, the Red and White played well considering that they have been playing together for only two weeks. Fairhead's crew looked particularly impressive on the ground where they amassed 221 yards to Eastward's 213. Joe Irvin who scored McGill's only touchdown averaged 7.4 yards on 5 carries. Valley Barrie with 87 yards in 14 tries and Quarterback Bruce McGrath with 41 yards in 8 carries also went well along the ground.

McGrath suffered an injury in the third quarter and did not play the remainder of the game. Bill Diachun who took his place also suffered an injury in the dying

minutes of the game. The extent of their injuries have not as yet been determined. It is hoped that they will be ready to go tomorrow.

Defensively the Big Red team looks strong. Bob Knox, 220 pounder Al Stoeckel and pudgy Beryl Hoppenheim who tips the scales at 210 pounds all played well. Quarterbacks McGrath and Diachun both called well-balanced games and looked impressive. McGrath was particularly effective on the option play. When help

does come from the Senior Redmen by virtue of cutting their squad, the Intermediate Gridders will be that much stronger.

The McGill squad did have one particular weakness. This was in the punting department. The punters averaged less than 30 yards per punt.

Shorty will use 31 men against the highly rated Bishop's squad. Last year the Intermediates were defeated 10-6 by the Lennoxville crew.

Intramural Sports

Draw sheets for the Tennis Tournament will be posted at McIntyre Park on Tuesday, October 9 and will appear in the McGill Daily. All students entered in the Tournament are asked to check the draw sheets for the time, date and court.

There will be a very important meeting of all managers and captains of teams entered in the Touch Football League on Tuesday at 1.00 P.M. in the lecture room of the gymnasium.

The meeting will discuss the schedule, playing fields and hour of all League games. All managers and captains are urged to attend.

McGill Ruggermen

The McGill Rugger Squad will open their season on Saturday at 2.00 P.M. against the Montreal Barbarians at Monkland Junior High School grounds.

Over thirty members are contending for each position on the 15 man squad. Last year's members who have been attending practices include Herman Sullivan (last year's captain), John Haly, Steve Allison, Alex Bible, Russ Pickering, John Kaye, Phil Collins, Simon Wren, John Cookson, Bob Van Ingen. Some of the newcomers who look promising include Ricky Parson, E. Aspler, McGarry, Mosher, Berlyn, Franklin, Khazzam, Gilbert, Al Farmer, Anderson, Auf-du-Maur, Hanse, Kinsey, and Sater.

There is a possibility of an Intermediate City League being formed in the very near future. All students are urged to attend all McGill games. The schedule is as follows:

Thursday, October 11 Barbarians at McGill stadium, 7.30 P.M.
Saturday, October 13 McGill at Town of Mount Royal, 12.15 P.M.
Thursday, October 18 Westmount at McGill stadium, 7.30 P.M.
Saturday, October 20 McGill at Westmount, 2.30 P.M.

Saturday, November 10 Toronto at McGill Lower Campus, 11.00 A.M.



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Editorial

Open House Post Mortem

At McGill there exists two separate and distinct groups mutually strange to each other — the faculty and the undergraduate students. I have often speculated as to how much more these two groups could achieve if they worked on a closer and more personal level. The spectacular display put on by students and staff at Open House shows to a great extent how much both groups lose because of the prevailing isolationist policy.

A trip through McGill during Open House was an education in itself. Every faculty outdid itself in putting on a display which was both interesting and informative. I overheard a gentleman in the Biology Building confiding to his wife that he could almost feel the knowledge of the ages coming out at him. Truly the display was a magnificent one.

Yet the public did not come. Forty thousand was the verbal expectation, fifteen thousand (including students) the actual attendance.

There were numerous excuses for this poor attendance. Perhaps an advertising executive gave the best reason. "You didn't get the idea across to the common man in the street that there was going to be a big show for him. Now if you had stuck a couple of full page ads in the Star or the Gazette stating Come To Open House — See The Beating Heart — See the Atom Being Split — Free Movies for Everyone, your attendance might have been better. Somehow I feel it wouldn't have been worth the price.

Congratulations to the Faculty, to Jim Hugessen, and to everyone who worked on Open House for a job well done. To Mr. Montreal, you missed a rare opportunity.

Here We Go Again

The twentieth national student conference of the National Federation of Canadian University Students opened at Sir George Williams College yesterday. In case there is any doubt, even at this late date, McGill University is not a member of NFCUS. Nor are the Universities of Montreal, and Manitoba. The Student Administrative Council of the University of Toronto voted to secede from the organization, but have not yet done so, and most of the energy of the NFCUS Committee at UBC last year was dissipated in debates on the advisability of remaining members.

Most of the universities at present outside NFCUS agree upon the necessity for some sort of national body to speak for Canadian students. Common means can be found by such a co-ordinating body to solve many of the problems besetting Canadian students to-day — and these are mainly connected with a shortage of money. But McGill and the other universities felt that money granted to NFCUS was not money well spent if the organization was to expend its energies in minor, trifling matters, and not devote most of its attention to major student grievances concerning income tax, and scholarships. Practically every university in Canada, whether or not they are members of NFCUS has sent along delegates or observers, so that the meeting can be called representative, and much could be done in sounding out ways and means to make NFCUS a truly national student body.

The outcome of the NFCUS conference should be interesting. This conference will decide whether the organization is to devote itself to the solution of small problems or large problems, whether NFCUS is to fold or flourish. If NFCUS can rise to the occasion, conciliate the "outsiders" secure their co-operation, and be prepared to fight for a square deal for them, it can silence its opponents, strengthen itself, and really begin to work for all Canadian students.

McGill Daily



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Letters To The Editor

The Suez Crisis — A Reply

The lead article in the Thursday edition of the Daily, *The Suez Crisis*, was fever-pitched with the customary irrational bitterness displayed by Middle Eastern and Far Eastern "nationalists". The major part of Mr. Rezek's article maintains that Colonel Nasser's action in nationalizing the Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company was legal in every national and international aspect. There are those who would oppose Mr. Rezek on his contention, but, as the debate is an extremely complex one, I do not wish to engage him in this regard. Mr. Rezek's conclusion, however, reveals either an incredible naiveté or a fanatical desire to whitewash the motives and actions of a man who has economically betrayed his people to satisfy a personal aspiration for power. Mr. Rezek wishes us to believe that Colonel Nasser, in nationalizing the Canal, was solely "...motivated by the desire to improve and expand the canal while keeping its operations at maximum efficiency." To attest the reliability of this vow, we must examine how well Nasser has kept the promises he made to his own people.

Nasser has employed every scheme approved by history's dictators. The tremendous "spontaneous" enthusiasm evidenced by the Egyptian mob has been partially created by the numerous paid holidays for mass demonstrations. (e.g., During the months of July and August, there were precisely 33 working days in Egypt.) Nasser has created paternalistic unions with no right to strike. The newspaper of Egypt are virtually controlled by the State. During the last election in June, Nasser received 99.9% of the vote, a remarkable endorsement even in a dictatorship. He has embarked on hasty plans just as hastily abandoned. (e.g., Impressive hospitals built by Nasser have never been opened due to a lack of equipment and doctors). He has continually made elaborate, impossible promises. (e.g., Liberation Province, a project to reclaim some 1,200,000 vitally needed acres of Egyptian soil, has so far cost \$15 million, and has resulted in a pitiful 10,000 acres reclaimed. At this rate, the project would require at least 100 years.) There are, in Egypt, at least four concentration camps. Where, even Nasser admits, some 5,000 persons are imprisoned. Unofficial estimates place this total closer to 30,000.

The annual military appropriation has been increased, since Nasser's assumption of control, by \$240,000,000, with an army increased to 160,000 men, outfitted with latest Russian weapons, and standing fully mobilized. This unproductive expenditure is a heavy burden to the already tottering economy of Egypt.

The annual per capita income in Egypt today is \$100. With the population increasing by 1,500 persons per day, to merely prevent the living standards of her people from falling Egypt's national income must advance by some \$60 million a year. Its national income has increased by only \$45 million a year in the first two years of the revolution — Nasser, of course,

claiming otherwise — and it is still \$280 million less than in Egypt's last pre-revolutionary year.

Nasser, then, has seduced his countrymen. But, why? He is entranced with the prospect of an Egyptian empire in the Middle East. Nasser sees Arab hatred for Israel and the Western World as an opportune vehicle for the creation of Arab Imperialism with Egypt as the "mother country". In pursuing territorial aggrandizement, the dictator employs two weapons; an army to conquer non-territorials, and cheap political victories and propaganda to renew the confidence of the mob at home. Nasser's next intended step was, of course, the invasion of Israel. However, should the Western World aid Israel, Nasser's days would be numbered. Russia, by refusing to enter a proposed mutual defense pact, cannot be relied upon for active military assistance. Her action demonstrates also, I believe, that no one is foolish enough to trust Nasser. The sole motive that Nasser would have for efficiently

running the Canal would be to prevent further world-public opinion from mounting against him. Eventually, he hopes that Western opposition will dwindle, so that, by playing East against West, he will be able to attack Israel with relative impunity. But how long can he wait? How long can he retain a restless army and satisfy a now rabidly imperialistic populace? "O! Gamel! First, the Canal. Then Palestine." is the cry of the Egyptian mob.

When will the peoples of the undeveloped nations of the world realize that the economic advancement of their countries requires time, education, the proper social conditions, and foreign investment and co-operation. It cannot be done by the blustering vanity, ill-considered hypernationalism, and political demagoguery of such men as the Hitler of Egypt, Nasser.

Thomas K. Rymes,
H. B. Earhart Fellow,
Department of Economics,
Second year Ph.D.

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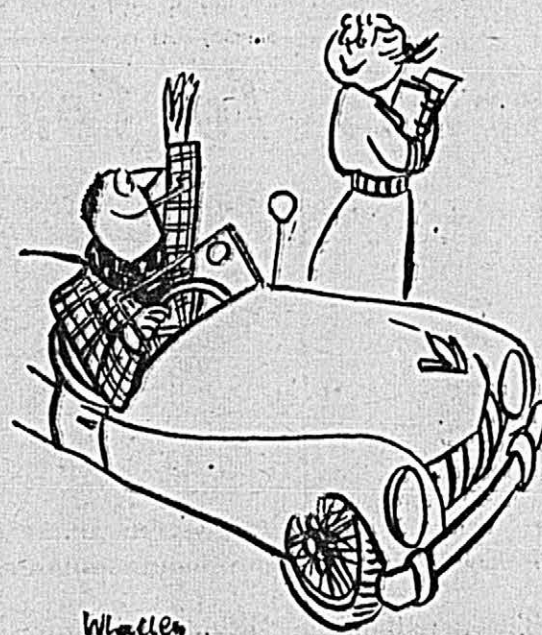
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